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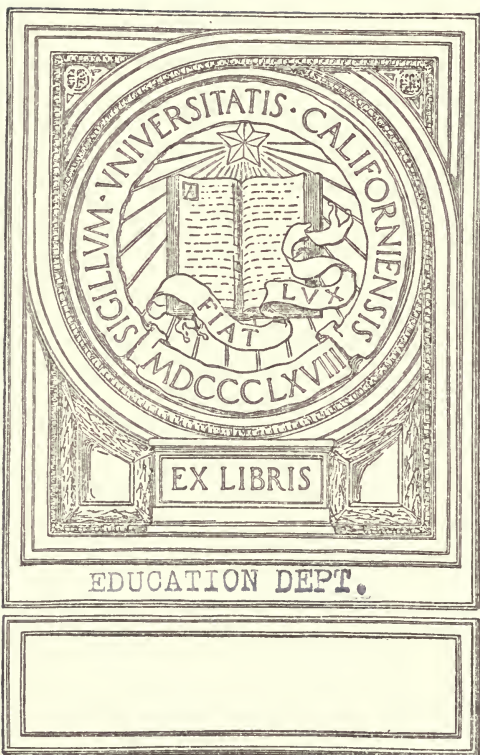
First Lessons
IN
OUR COUNTRY'S HISTORY
BY
WILLIAM SWINTON

NEW YORK & CHICAGO.

Wilson, Blakeman, Taylor & Co.

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Swinton's Primary United States.

FIRST LESSONS

IN

OUR COUNTRY'S HISTORY:

BRINGING OUT ITS SALIENT POINTS,

AND

AIMING TO COMBINE SIMPLICITY WITH SENSE.

BY WILLIAM SWINTON, A. M.,

AUTHOR OF "CONDENSED HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES," "WORD-ANALYSIS,"
ETC., ETC.

With Numerous Illustrations.

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO :
IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR, AND COMPANY.
1874.

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CAMBRIDGE.

P R E F A C E.

THE recent extension of the study of United States' history into the lower grades of our schools has suggested the need of a class-book fitted to their wants. Of histories which the child may read by the mother's knee there is no lack ; but this is not what is required for school study, which must not only convey *impressions*, but impart a certain amount of available *knowledge*.

In the present manual, — which is of an entirely different type from his “Condensed History of the United States, — the author has sought to supply this want.

In doing so, he has aimed at two things as desirable : —

The first is, to bring out to prominent view the *salient points* of our country's history, and such only. In so great a mass of details, *selection* was absolutely necessary ; for when thousands of facts are put before the child's mind, and everything is made equally important, it simply results that everything becomes equally *unimportant*. Hence the author has endeavored to apply the principles of historical perspective to his treatment, — to subordinate minutiae of date and place and number and

circumstance, and bring to the foreground prominent and vital facts.

The second thing the author has aimed at is, to be simple in the mode of presentation without falling into the prevalent sin of children's histories, to wit, silliness in point of matter. They misjudge the nature of the young mind who deem that a child does not prefer good sense to twaddle. What the pupil finds difficult is rarely the *thought*: it is generally an abstract mode of expression or an elaborate structure of sentence. On this head the author's ideal is on the title-page, — *to combine simplicity with sense*.

The teacher will notice that the questions are put in the margin. It is believed that this arrangement will be found exceedingly convenient to both teacher and pupil. The questions have been made approximate enough to be a guide, not literal enough to be a servile rule. Great care has been taken to avoid the catechetical abomination, — a method that inevitably dwarfs the pupil's power of expression, and, by so doing, deprives him of one of the chief educational benefits of a history lesson. The illustrations which embellish the First Lessons have been drawn by the best artists, and engraved in a superior manner.

W. S.

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Columbus sailing from Palos and landing at Guanahani.

PART I.

DISCOVERIES AND SETTLEMENTS.

I. FOUR CENTURIES AGO.

i. EVERY boy and girl knows that, in our day, great steamers and stately ships sail over the whole of the vast



What of the ocean now and 400 years ago?

sea which surrounds the globe. But, four hundred years ago, the ocean, which enables us to go so swiftly from one continent to another, nearly stopped the movements of people; so mariners could only sail timidly along the coasts.

What did learned men think about the shape of the earth?

2. The most learned men, four hundred years ago, did not know that the earth is round. If they had been told that a ship might start from a port, and, by sailing onward for many months in the same direction, come round to its starting-point, they would have scoffed at the idea.

What of America at this time?

3. At that time the prairies and forests of the Western World were the home of red Indians, who hunted and fished and led a savage life in the wild freedom of nature. All this time, the people who lived in Europe knew nothing about the Western Continent; and they remained ignorant of it till about four hundred years ago, when the New World was discovered by a bold Italian navigator, named Christopher Columbus.

How long were Europeans ignorant of the Western Continent?

Why did the ancients not know about America?

4. The reason why the ancients did not know the real shape of the earth, or the existence of America, is because the great

art of *navigation* was then in a very rude state.

5. The first thing that enabled sailors to launch out boldly on the trackless sea was that wonderful invention, the mariner's compass, which came into use early in the fifteenth century. The Portuguese, Spaniards, and Italians, who were then the most commercial and seafaring nations of Europe, began to venture out on the Atlantic. The Azore Islands, which lie far out in the Atlantic, to the west of Europe, were discovered about this time. The western coast of Africa, also, was explored nearly down to its most southern point.

What of the compass?

Name some seafaring nations.

Tell of their discoveries.

6. Columbus was born just at the period when these bold new enterprises were going on. His birthplace was the city of Gen'o-a, on the Med-i-ter-rā'ne-an Sea. It is related that when a lad he took to the water as though it were his native element; but this was not merely because he had a boyish love of adventure, for at the same time he was diligently studying all that was then known about geography and navigation. After he grew to be a man he continued

Who was born at this time?

Tell about him when a lad.

His studies.

Tell about him
as a sea-captain.

Was this the
right kind of
training?

to follow the sea: for many years he was captain of Genoese *caravels*, which were queer-looking, high-prowed ships, and he made trading voyages, and was in sea-fights, and suffered shipwreck. Thus he grew strong and brave for the great work which he was born to do.

Can you men-
tion the bold
voyage Colum-
bus thought of?

Why did he
think he could
sail round to the
east of Asia?

7. When Columbus was about forty years old he came to the conclusion that he could make a far bolder voyage than had ever been attempted before. His studies had led him to believe that our earth, instead of being flat, as was thought, is round. Hence he was firmly persuaded that by sailing due *westward* from Europe across the Atlantic he would come round to the *eastern* coast of Asia.

Give his rea-
son for wishing
to sail to India.

8. Why did Columbus wish to reach *Asia*? The reason was that his countrymen, the Italian merchants living on the Mediterranean Sea, were carrying on a rich trade with India; but they had to bring the silks and spices and pearl and gold of the East overland by caravans, and it was dangerous and expensive to transport their goods by this route; hence Columbus thought it would be

a great thing if he could sail to India all the way by sea. Columbus was also a deeply religious man, and he longed greatly to bring the unknown barbarous nations of the far East to a knowledge of the Christian faith.

Mention what he wished as a Christian.

9. Perhaps you will ask why the Italian merchants did not sail round the Cape of Good Hope, and reach India in that way. The answer is, that it was not known at this time that a ship could sail round the southern point of Africa. The passage round the Cape of Good Hope was not discovered till two or three years after Columbus discovered America.

Tell why India could not then be reached by the Cape of Good Hope.

10. It generally happens that those whom God means shall make great discoveries for mankind meet a cold reception from the very people that they are to benefit. Columbus tasted this bitter cup. He burned to make a voyage that should determine whether he was right in his bold idea of reaching Asia by sailing due westward; but the first thing was to secure the patronage of some king or court that would give him the means to fit out a vessel. He applied

What bitter trials did Columbus have?

to various governments, and spent ten years of weary waiting; but he received no encouragement.

Give an account of the years spent by Columbus in Spain.

Why he was not listened to.

11. Finally, he went to Spain. The sovereigns of Spain at that time were Queen Isabella and King Ferdinand. Columbus was quite well treated; but he did not obtain the help he wanted; for the sovereigns did not care to spend money on a plan which was called a wild dream by all the learned men.

Failing in Spain, where did he now propose to go?

What stopped him?

Relate the story of what Isabella said.

12. Columbus waited seven years, and then, heart-sore, but undaunted, turned his back on the court of Spain, resolving to go and apply to the King of France. While on his way he was overtaken by a royal messenger, sent by the Queen to call him back. The dream of Columbus suddenly seemed to Isabella an inspired prophecy, and she exclaimed: "I undertake the expedition for my own crown of Castile, and will pledge my jewels to obtain the means!" This speech showed the noble spirit of the Queen. However, the sacrifice of her jewels was not needed, because other means were found; so, at last, after nearly twenty years of dis-

appointment, Columbus was gladdened by hearing the order given to fit out a fleet.

13. At a little seaport of Spain named Palos [*pah'-los*], three small craft, hardly bigger than the yachts of our day, were got ready. Their names were the San'ta Maria [*ma-re'ah*], which Admiral Columbus himself commanded, the Pinta, and the Nina [*ne'nah*]. The whole number of persons on board was one hundred and twenty. The sun rose (August 3, 1492) on the little fleet sailing forth on the voyage of discovery.



Columbus on his Voyage of Discovery.

QUESTIONS. — Where was the fleet fitted out? Names of the ships. How many persons were on board the three ships? Give the date of sailing.

II. THE VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY.

What map and picture are spoken of?

1. THE scholar will find on the opposite page a map of the voyage of Columbus. If he turns back to the first page, he will find a very pretty picture of the two principal events of the voyage, — the sailing from Palos in Spain (which is at the bottom of the page) and the landing in the New World.

Where did Columbus first sail?

2. When Columbus left Palos, he steered to the southwest, and reached one of the Canary Isles, named Go-me'ra. Beyond this was the dark, mysterious, unexplored sea. What courage and faith it needed to launch out on its untried, trackless waste!

What is said of the voyage?

3. It was the most wonderful voyage ever made. The ignorant fears of the sailors peopled the ocean with awful dangers. The compass pointed wrong, and the men thought that the trade-winds, which carried the ships swiftly westward, would prevent them from ever getting back. Columbus invented plausible reasons for all these things. Still, as

Tell two things that alarmed the sailors.

hovered about the ships, and some of the sailors took up the branch of a tree with red berries quite fresh.

Why did Columbus make the ships anchor?

6. Columbus now felt so sure of being near land that on the evening of the 11th of October he ordered the ships to lie by. No man closed his eyes that night, and all kept on deck intently looking in the direction where they supposed land would appear.

About the light seen by Columbus.

7. About two hours before midnight, Columbus was standing on the forecastle when he observed a light at a distance. A little after midnight the joyful sound of *Land! Land!* was heard from the Pinta.

When was land first seen?

Relate what they saw in the morning.

8. When the morning dawned, the voyagers saw an island about five miles to the north,—an island clad in lovely verdure, and which the natives called Guanahani [*gwah-na-ha'ne*]. All shed tears of joy, and raised a hymn of thanksgiving to God. Then they fell at the feet of Columbus, and implored his pardon for their ignorance and insolence and the pain they had given him.

Describe what the sailors did.

Give an account of the landing.

9. Immediately the boats were all manned and armed, and with colors displayed, and

warlike music, and other martial pomp, the crews rowed toward the shore. Columbus landed in a rich dress, and with his drawn sword in his hand, while his men followed. They set up a cross, and, prostrating themselves before it, returned thanks to Heaven for their prosperous voyage. Columbus then caused the royal standard of Castile and Leon to be set up, and thus took possession of the land for the crown of Spain.

10. While the Spaniards were thus employed, they were surrounded by the natives, a simple-minded and peaceful race of tawny-skinned, naked savages, who gazed with astonishment on the new-comers. They thought them the children of the sun, or visitants from some spirit world. Columbus named the natives "Indians," because he thought the island he had found really lay off the coast of *India*, or Eastern Asia; he had no idea that he had discovered a new continent.

Tell about the natives, — what they were like, and what they thought.

What did Columbus name them, and why?

11. Columbus next sailed southward, and discovered the islands of Cu'ba and Hayti [*ha'te*]. All the natives they found were naked savages, who kissed the feet of the

Continue the narrative of the voyage.

Spaniards, and willingly exchanged their gold ornaments for beads and pins given them by the sailors.

When did Columbus start to go back?

12. After spending some time in exploring the islands, Columbus early in the new year (1493) turned his prow homewards,—carrying with him the greatest news ever borne by any ship over any sea.

Give an account of the storm.

13. It almost seemed as though the angry deep wished to swallow up all proof of the grand discovery, for a terrible storm arose, and the ships nearly foundered. Columbus, when he expected his vessels to go down, wrote an account of his discoveries on parchment, enclosed it in a cake of wax, and the cake in a cask which was thrown overboard.

What did Columbus do?

14. But Heaven watched over the discoverer of the New World. The ships reached Spain in safety. Columbus had a grand reception, and the King and Queen immediately ordered a large and fine fleet to be fitted out.

What of the welcome home of Columbus?

15. There were some conceited people who pretended, *after* Columbus had made the discovery, that it was not so wonderful a

thing, after all. It is related that at a banquet a foolish courtier said he did not think it was very hard to make the discovery. Columbus asked him to make an egg stand on end, and when he had to own that he could not do it, Columbus broke the end of the egg, when it stood very readily, — which was a courteous but severe rebuke to the pretender, was it not?

The courtier that could discover America, but could not make an egg stand, — tell about him.

16. Columbus made a second, third, and fourth voyage. During this time he planted several colonies in the West India Islands. He also discovered South America, near the mouth of the Orino'co River, in 1498.

How many other voyages did Columbus make?

Where did he found colonies?

What great discovery did he make in 1498?

What did Columbus suffer?

17. It was the lot of Columbus to receive injustice and neglect in return for the greatest benefits. His fame stirred up the jealousy and hatred of powerful persons at the Spanish court. He was deprived of the government of the colony he had founded in the New World, and sent home in chains. After the death of his friend, Queen Isabella, he was treated still worse, and was allowed to die in poverty and neglect, at the age of seventy-two.

His fame stirred up what?

Repeat what you can of the last sad years of Columbus's life.

18. You would say — would you not? —

What should
the New World
have been
called?

that the New World should have been called *Columbia* in honor of the great discoverer. But even this justice was denied Columbus. It did not receive any particular name for a number of years. Finally, a German writer on geography called it *AMERICA*, after Amer'-icus Vespucius [*ves-pu'she-us*], an Italian who made several voyages to South America soon after Columbus's first discovery, and who wrote a description of the countries he saw.

Who called it
America, and
why?

19. But, whatever injustice there was in *naming* the New World, no American can ever forget that it was *discovered* by Columbus, the boldest sailor that ever trod a deck, and one of the noblest men that ever lived.

What undying
glory has Co-
lumbus?



Christopher Columbus.

III. HOW ENGLAND AND FRANCE CAME TO CLAIM PART OF AMERICA.

1. WHEN the news of the discovery of the land of gold beyond the Atlantic spread over Europe, many bold navigators made voyages to the New World.

What effect did the discovery of America have?

2. There were many voyages made by Spanish, and French, and English explorers. We shall first learn about the English and French explorations, because the English and French said their discoveries gave them a right to the soil of America.

Name some of the nations that made voyages.

3. The reason why the English said they had a right to settle in America is because North America was *discovered* by a navigator named CABOT, an Italian, settled in Bristol, who sailed under the flag of England.

Why did the English lay claim to America?

4. Cabot, as soon as he heard of Columbus's great discovery, applied to the King of England for leave to make a voyage of discovery. This was granted by Henry VII., and Cabot sailed with his son, Sebastian.

What did he ask the King for?

Relate the Cabots' voyage.

Was this the first discovery of North America?

The date?

Repeat what you can of Cabot's second voyage.

For whom did he claim the land?

Name the voyager that gave the French a claim.

Relate what he did.

5. The Cabots sailed on a line far north of the route of Columbus. They succeeded in reaching the New World,—it is supposed at Cape Breton,—and this was the first discovery of any part of North America.

It was made in 1494 or 1497.

6. In 1498, Sebastian Cabot made a second voyage. He reached the shore of America far to the north,—up about Labrador. He then changed his course, and steered to the south, sailing down the American coast to what we now call Virginia. Cabot claimed all the land he discovered for the crown of England; and hence, when the English said that they owned a large part of North America, they declared it was theirs “by virtue of the right of first discovery by Cabot.”

7. Now we must learn what was the foundation of the French claim to a part of North America. In the year 1524, the King of France sent a navigator named Verrazzani [*vair-ats-zah'ne*] to America for the purpose of making discoveries. He sailed along the coast from Florida to Newfoundland. He set up the standard of the French monarch, and called the country *New France*.

8. But though England and France said that they owned a great part of the wilderness of North America, they did nothing in the way of planting colonies for a long time. It was more than one hundred years after this before lasting French or English colonies were founded in the New World.

Did the French or English plant any colonies yet?

9. True, both the French and the English made some attempts to found settlements in their possessions. James Cartier [*kart-yea'*] tried to plant a colony along the St. Lawrence River in New France; but he failed. In the far southern part of our country two colonies of French Protestants were formed. But the band that went to South Carolina became discouraged, and returned; while the settlement in Florida was attacked by Spaniards and the people were put to the sword.

Did they make any attempts?

Tell about Cartier.

About the Southern settlements and their fate.

10. In the early English attempts at American settlement, Sir Walter Raleigh was the leader. Raleigh was a very accomplished courtier, and a great favorite with Elizabeth, the "Virgin Queen," in whose reign he lived.

Name the leader of the English attempts.

Who was Raleigh?

11. Queen Elizabeth gave Raleigh a grant of a great tract of land in America. First, he sent out two ships to explore the country.

What grant did he receive?

State what he did first.

Tell the story of the expedition.

The expedition landed on Roanoke Island (N. C.). The voyagers were kindly treated by the natives, and returned with glowing accounts of the land they had seen. Out of compliment to the "Virgin Queen" the country was named VIRGINIA.

What was the country named, and why?



Sir Walter Raleigh.

Tell the story of the first colony.

12. Raleigh was so delighted with the reports of the land beyond the sea, that he now sent out a band of colonists, who began a settlement at Roanoke. But the Englishmen got into trouble with the Indians, and came near starving; so, when a fleet under the bold captain, Sir Francis Drake, happened to arrive off the coast, they were glad to forsake the country. And it was well they did, for when Raleigh sent out another band of emigrants they were murdered by the Indians.

What became of the other band?

What was the result of the English and French attempts?

13. Thus we see that all these attempts to found French or English colonies in America during the sixteenth century failed.



De Soto discovering the Mississippi.

IV. SPANISH ADVENTURES AND CONQUESTS.

1. THE Spaniards of the time of Columbus were a strange compound of religious adventure, fanatical cruelty, wild superstition, and boundless greed.

2. No sooner had Columbus planted a colony in the West Indies than crowds of adventurous spirits passed over from Spain to America. They took possession of all the West India Islands, and from there began to push off to the mainland. In this way the Spaniards discovered and took possession of the Isthmus of Panama, of the rich gold-land of Peru, of Yucatan, of Florida, and of Mexico.

QUESTIONS. — Repeat what is said of the old Spaniards. When did they come to America? Name the countries they seized.

What two opposite things did they do?

3. They everywhere set up the cross as the symbol of the Christian faith; but at the same time they treated the poor natives with most unchristian cruelty; for they enslaved them, and wore out their lives in merciless toil in the mines and on the plantations.

What is said of the Spanish conquests?

4. The history of the Spanish conquest of those countries that are named above — and which together form what used to be called Spanish America — is full of tales of chivalrous exploits and of heartless conduct. Of the many adventures of the Spaniards there are three that are important to be remembered in connection with the history of our country.

PONCE DE LEON.

Give the first adventure, and tell why it is interesting.

5. The first adventure is the voyage of Ponce [*pon'the*] de Leon to Florida. This is of interest, because it led to the earliest discovery by the Spaniards of any part of what is now the United States.

What legend did De Leon hear and believe?

6. De Leon heard an Indian legend about a fountain, the waters of which had the power to keep one forever young. (*Such* things could really be believed in those days!)

7. To find this fabled fountain, he sailed from the West Indies in the year 1512. Give an account of his voyage.
 After some time he reached a land of flowers, which he called FLORIDA. This was the same place we now call Florida, — which, you know, is the southern peninsula of the United States.

8. De Leon was, of course, disappointed in his search for the fountain of immortal youth. He left, but afterwards returned with a band of adventurers, and tried to take possession of the country; but his people were driven off by the Indians, and he was mortally wounded. Give the result of his expedition.

9. Although after De Leon a number of Spanish explorers went to the coast of Florida and South Carolina, yet no *settlement* was made there till St. Augustine, in Florida, was founded in 1565, — the oldest town in the United States. When was the first Spanish settlement in the United States made?

DE SOTO DISCOVERS THE MISSISSIPPI.

10. We must now learn about the marvellous adventures of Ferdinand de Soto, the discoverer of the Mississippi River. Who was the discoverer of the Mississippi?

11. De Soto was the Spanish governor Who was he?

Where did he get his force? of one of the West India Islands. He collected there and in Spain a finely equipped force, and sailed to Florida.

Where did they go after landing in Florida?

12. From there the mailed and mounted warriors, under their fiery leader, plunged into the interior of the country. They traveled far north into what is now Georgia, but was then the land of the Cherokees. Descending southwestward, the followers of De Soto arrived near where Mobile now is.

What did De Soto think he would find?

13. De Soto had believed that he would find in the interior of the country rich treasures of gold and silver; but, instead, he met only savage Indians, with whom he had to fight many battles, and his men had to hew their way through forests and swamps and endure sickness and suffering.

What did he really find?

What great discovery did he make?

14. However, he made *one* great discovery; he found, not any treasures of gold, or jewels, but he found the Father of Waters. The manner of the discovery was this: he went northwest from Mobile, and, after a toilsome march of many weeks, finally came to a great stream, which the natives called Mesa-seba,—which is the same mighty river we still call the Mississippi.

Give an account of the march north from Mobile.

15. De Soto did not give up his search for treasures for many months,—in fact, not till most of his grand array of armor-clad Spaniards had dwindled away.

16. Finally, the daring old discoverer became broken-hearted and died; he was buried in the mighty river which he was the first European to behold. Those of his followers who survived built rafts, and, floating down the Mississippi, reached a Spanish settlement in Mexico. Now, after learning these facts, you will find it very interesting to follow De Soto's route as given on the map under your eye.



Route of De Soto.

CONQUEST OF MEXICO.

17. The third and most important of the Spanish exploits in America is the conquest of Mexico by Cortez.

QUESTIONS. — How long did he look for gold? Tell of his death and burial. What became of his men? What is the last Spanish expedition spoken of?

Tell about the
aboriginal race
of Mexico.

Speak of their
civilization.

When the
Spaniards heard
of Mexico, what
expedition was
fitted out?

Relate the
early history of
the expedition.

Where did
Cortez march?

What was the
result of the
struggle?

How long did
the Spaniards
rule Mexico?

18. You must know that, at the time Columbus discovered America, there was in Mexico a large and powerful people. These were the Aztecs. They belonged to a much higher race than the American Indians, for they lived in cities containing great palaces and temples, and had a written language, and books, and tilled the soil, — so that they may be said to have been semi-civilized.

19. The Spaniards soon heard of this rich country of the Aztecs, and its mines of gold and silver. Accordingly, an expedition was fitted out for its conquest. A Spaniard named Fernando Cortez, a very able and daring but cruel man, was made the leader.

20. In 1519 the expedition sailed from Cuba, and landed at Vera Cruz. Here the Spanish commander burnt his ships to show his men that they must conquer or die.

21. Soon after, Cortez marched upon the capital of the Aztec emperor, whose name was Montezuma. After three years of warfare, the Spanish army captured the city of Mexico.

22. The Spaniards took possession of the whole country, and it was ruled by Spanish

governors for three hundred years after this. They enslaved the natives to feed their greed for gold. The exhaustless mines of Mexico and Peru became the prize of the Spanish conquest of America. But it was not by men of this kind that Providence was minded to found a great nation on the soil of the New World.

Their treatment of the natives.

Were these the right men to found a free state?



Indian Life and Barbarities.

V. THE AMERICAN INDIANS.

I. AMERICA was indeed a *new* world. Everywhere the European explorers, as they landed on the coast or threaded their perilous way into the wooded interior, beheld novel scenes and objects.



2. For the first time, the Europeans saw Indian corn, and tobacco, and potatoes, — three plants that are natives of America, and which were not introduced into Europe till after the discovery of the Western Continent. For the first time, also, they saw the buffalo, the llama, and the turkey.

What strange plants were found in America?

3. On the other hand, they observed with surprise that many familiar European animals, such as the horse, cow, sheep, cat, dog, and hen, were not to be found in America.

Name some European animals they did *not* see.

4. But the greatest novelty of all was the new race of *men*. The people whom the Europeans found on this continent differed in appearance, manners, and customs from all the inhabitants of the Old World. They were a new type of mankind.

What was the greatest novelty?

5. Probably every scholar has seen an Indian. Now, the red man of to-day is much the same as his ancestors whom the early explorers of America met three hundred years ago. The Indian is tall, straight, and well proportioned. His skin is of a copper brown; his hair long, black, and coarse. Columbus gave the red man the name of "Indian," because he supposed the

Have you ever seen an Indian?

Describe the red man.

Why was he called Indian?

land he found was a part of *India* or Eastern Asia. D

Why were they not a civilized race?

6. The Indians were not a civilized race. This means that they had no written books, or well-organized society, or arts, or manufactures, or agriculture. They lived mainly by hunting and fishing, and cultivating patches of Indian corn, beans, potatoes, and melons.

Their manner of life.

Their arts.

Their arts were of the rudest kind, that is, they could make bows and arrows, and stone tomahawks, and mortars for pounding corn, and birch-bark canoes, and they could dress skins; but that was about all they could do.

Tell about their government and tribes.

7. The Indians had no regular government. They were simply gathered together into tribes, each under its own chief, though sometimes several tribes united and formed a band or confederacy.

Describe their ways in war.

8. War was the great delight of the red man. The Indians scalped their foes, and cherished the scalps as trophies and used them as decorations for their bridles. If captured by an enemy they never asked life; they would show no fear even at the sight of the fire that was to burn their bodies. They prided themselves on their *stoicism*,

which means a contempt for danger and death.

9. Woman, among the Indians, was regarded as a drudge, whose business was to save man from the degradation of labor. The women dressed the food, tilled the little patches of ground, and took charge of the "wigwams," as the Indian habitations were called.

What is said of their women?

10. The Indian had not the rudiments of civilization in his character. He had no sense of the obligation of *law*; he had no capacity for settled industry. To try to civilize him was but to destroy his native virtues and to give him no others in their stead. "The Great Spirit," he said himself, "gave the white man a plough and the red man a bow and arrow, and sent them into the world by different paths, each to get a living in his own way."

State why the Indians could not be civilized.

11. You must not think, from all this, that the Indian had *no* good qualities; for under his tawny skin there beat a human heart, and in every human heart there is something divine.

Was the red man *all* bad?

12. They were often hospitable and gen-

Mention some good qualities.

Did they believe in God?

erous, giving with the thoughtless liberality of children. When they were well treated, they generally showed friendship and fidelity. They believed in God, whom they called the Great Spirit; idolatry was rare among them. They were brave and high-spirited, and had a sort of noble eloquence.

Show how the arts of the whites injured the Indians.

13. But from the day that white colonists set their foot on the soil of North America, the natives of that soil were doomed. The guns which they got from the whites only made them reckless in their destruction of game, and rendered their petty wars more frequent and more bloody. The rum of the white man turned them into brutes. The cottons and calicoes which they learned to use in place of their own furs and deer-skins caused sickness and consumption.

Tell about the bad feeling that arose.

14. It soon appeared that the two races could not live together. Then they began to hate each other. The whites showed themselves grasping and unfeeling in taking the lands of the Indians; the red man became crafty, revengeful, and murderous. And this bad state of feeling lasts even down to the present day.

Does it still last?

15. The picture that stands at the head of this chapter presents some scenes of old time Indian life. It shows the buffalo hunt, in which the red man delighted, and the canoe which he paddled swiftly over the waters. Again, you will see the mother mourning her dead child. Finally, the picture presents a terribly frequent experience in the life of our forefathers, — a white captive bound to the stake and surrounded by the dancing savages who are about to put him to death.

Describe the picture in your own language.

The buffalo hunt.

The dead child.

The execution.

VI. A REVIEW LESSON.

1. *What have we gone over in the previous chapters?*

We have gone over the **early period** of our country's history, down to the time just before the English began to plant those colonies which afterwards grew to be the United States.

2. *What space of time is included?*

From the **discovery of America** by Columbus in 1492, down to the founding of the **first English colony**, in Virginia, in 1607.

3. *What may this period be called?*

The period of **discovery and exploration**.

4. *What nations of Europe were engaged in making explorations and settlements in North America during this period?*

The **Spaniards**, the **English**, and the **French**.

5. *Can you mention some of the most important of the Spanish explorations and settlements?*

Very soon after the discovery of America, the Spaniards settled the **West India Islands**. In 1512, **De Leon** discovered the southern coast

of what is now the United States, and called it **Florida**. In 1513, **Balboa**, by crossing the isthmus of Panama, discovered the **Pacific Ocean**. In 1519-21, **Cortez** conquered **Mexico**. In 1541, **De Soto**, after marching over a great part of what is now the southern section of our country, discovered the **Mississippi River**.

6. *What name did the Spaniards apply to this country?*

They called all North America, except Mexico, **Florida**.

7. *Name the first explorations made by the English in America.*

Those of **Cabot**, 1494 (or 1497) and 1498, — noted as being the first discovery of **North America**.

8. *Did the English try to make settlements in North America during the sixteenth century?*

Yes; but all failed.

9. *Tell about the most important.*

Sir **Walter Raleigh**, between 1584 and 1587, sent out three parties to settle on **Roanoke Island**, in the region called by the English **Virginia**. All failed.

10. *What caused the French to claim part of North America?*

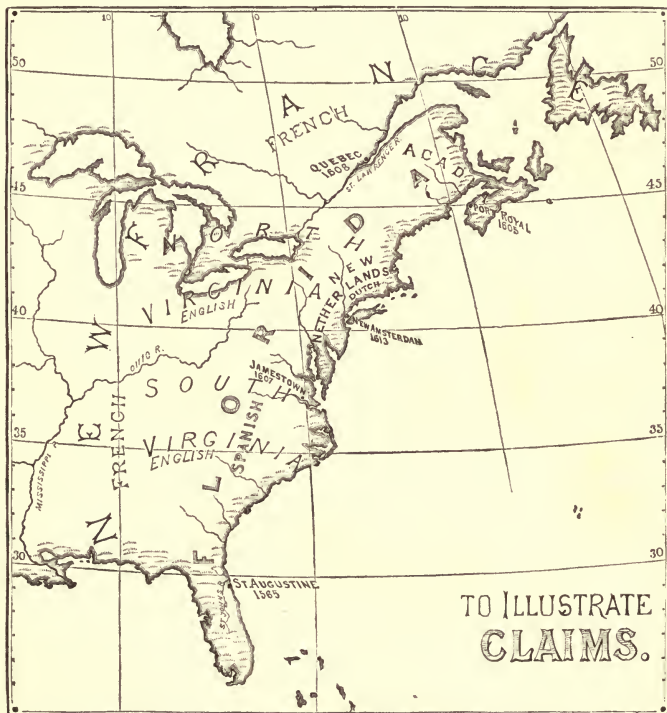
The exploration of the coast, in 1524, by **Verrazzani**, who named it **New France**; and of the **St. Lawrence** region, by **Cartier**, in 1534.

11. *What were the first successful French and English settlements?*

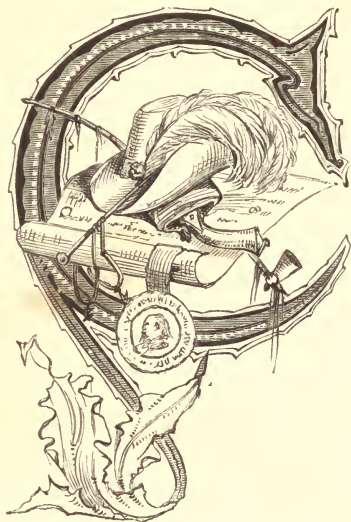
The French in **Acadia** (Nova Scotia) in 1605, and at **Quebec** in 1608; and the English at **Jamestown**, in Virginia, in 1607.

12. *What did these discoveries by various nations lead to?*

Rival claims to American territory, as illustrated on this map.



VII. VIRGINIA AND THE SOUTHERN COLONIES.



COLONIES of England, — such was our country in its infancy. Remember this fact, for it is very important.

2. We are now to see how those colonies were planted which afterwards became the United States, — how the brave pioneers of American settlement, struggling hard with savage nature and more savage man, succeeded at last in gaining a firm foothold on the American coast; how they felled the forests and cultivated the soil and established society and laws; how they were gradually trained to the love of liberty, and, finally, how they revolted from Great Britain and made themselves "free and independent," a hundred years ago.

QUESTIONS. — What was our country in its infancy? Tell what part of our history we are going to learn now. This period lasts till the Revolution, — how long is that?

3. The first English colony in America was Virginia, — founded at Jamestown in the year 1607. Name the first English colony in America.

4. The leaders in the colonization of Virginia were a number of English noblemen and enterprising merchants, who formed a company called the "London Company." Who were the leaders?

5. The King of England, whose name was James the First, gave these men a great slice of the immense territory which the English claimed in America. It took the name of South Virginia, and it included all that we now call Virginia and a good deal more. The King gave them a written agreement, called a *charter*. It bore the great seal of England, as you will see in the initial picture on the page before this, and was their title-deed to their possessions. What land did the King give them?

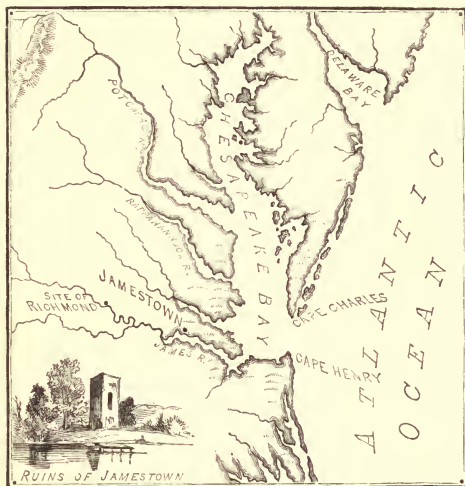
6. As soon as the London Company had received their charter they sent a band of one hundred and five emigrants across the ocean to begin a settlement. Give its name and what it included.

7. After crossing the Atlantic, the voyagers found themselves in Chesapeake Bay. Here they discovered a fine river, which they named the James. They sailed up it for What writing did the King give them?

Tell what the London Company now did.

Give an account of the voyage and landing at Jamestown.

some distance, and began a settlement at a place which they named JAMESTOWN. This was in May, 1607.



Jamestown and Vicinity.

8. This settlement at Jamestown in Virginia was the first lasting English settlement in the United States. You will find the plan on the map here given. Jamestown was burnt during the old colonial days, and all that is left is the crumbling church tower, of which a little sketch,

taken during the late war (1862), is given on the map.

EARLY HISTORY OF VIRGINIA.

9. When the Virginia pioneers landed, the whole country was covered with thick forests. The first thing the new-comers had to do was to fell trees and build themselves log-cabins.

QUESTIONS. — For what is the Jamestown settlement remarkable? What of Virginia at this time? What was the first thing to do?

10 The settlers were not well fitted to “rough it” in the woods. Most of them had not been used to work; so when the provisions they had brought were used up they came near starving. Many, too, sickened and died on account of the climate.

How did the settlers get along?

11. Besides this, the colony was very badly *governed*. The reason of this was because the councillors appointed by the London Company to rule over the colony turned out to be worthless men.

Why was the colony badly governed?

12. There was one man among them, however, who was very wise and skilful, and who, by his good management, saved the colony from ruin. This man was named Captain John Smith.

Name the *one* wise man.

13. As you have probably read of John Smith in story-books, there is no need to repeat his history. You recollect that he had passed his early life in wild, romantic adventures among the Turks and in Africa. In fact, he had had just such an *education* as was needed to fit him for a leader in the rough work of the wilderness.

Can you relate anything you may have read about Captain John Smith?

14. Smith had been appointed one of the councillors; but the others became jealous

Tell how he was treated?

of him and stripped him of his office. However, when things went from bad to worse, and the settlers were on the brink of starvation, they were glad enough to have him become their captain.

What of the
Indians?

How did
Smith manage
them?

15. All this part of Virginia was at that time full of Indians. They were suspicious of the whites and unfriendly to them. But Smith had a wonderful knowledge of how to deal with the red men. He made treaties with them, and, what by friendly treatment, and what by stratagem, contrived to get corn and game enough to feed the wretched settlers through their first winter in Virginia.

Tell of his ad-
ventures.

16. Smith had many adventures with the Indians. In one of his expeditions he was captured and carried before the chief, whose name was Powhatan. You remember the story (if you don't, your teacher will tell you) of how he was condemned to die, and his head laid on the death-stone, when the chief's daughter, named Pocahontas, begged her father to spare his life, — which was done!

When and
how did Vir-
ginia lose
Smith?

17. Captain Smith was the leading spirit in the colony for its first two years. Then he was wounded by an accidental discharge

of gunpowder, and had to return to England. He never visited Virginia again.

18. The first five years of Virginia life were years of severe trial, and several times it seemed as though the colony would have to be given up. But new settlers arrived from England every spring, and the people began to get crops of corn, and women were brought over to become the wives of the settlers, and families grew up; so at last Virginia was firmly planted.

What of the first five years?

How did things grow better?

INDIAN MASSACRES.

19. There were two terrible Indian massacres in the early part of the history of Virginia. The first was in 1622, — fifteen years after the landing at Jamestown.

Give the date of the first Indian massacre.

20. The crafty chief of the Indians arranged that just at twelve o'clock of the same day the savages should fall upon all the settlements of the whites. In this way three hundred and fifty men, women, and children fell under the murderous tomahawk; and more would have perished if a friendly Indian had not taken the trouble to go through the woods and warn some of the settlements.

Tell about it.

How many were killed?

Tell how the whites revenged themselves.

21. This massacre roused the English to vengeance. They went in bands and burned the wigwams of the Indians, and followed the savages through the forest, killing all they met, and driving the rest to the backwoods.

Give an account of the second massacre, and the end of the Indian business.

22. The Virginians had peace for twelve years after this. Then the Indians again swooped down on the scattered settlements. But this time the savages were so severely punished that they at last saw it was useless to try to make headway against the whites; so they did not trouble them any more.

ABOUT THE GOVERNMENT OF VIRGINIA.

What great blessing did Virginia get in 1619?

23. One of the greatest blessings that came to Virginia was when the people were allowed a share in making their own laws.

How had the people been ruled?

24. At first, the agents of the London Company had ruled the people, and often treated them in a very tyrannical manner. But after twelve years (1619) the company allowed them to elect certain persons called *burgesses*. These were to meet and make laws for the inhabitants, just as our laws are made by a State legislature.

Explain the change now made.

25. The first Colonial Assembly met at

Jamestown in 1619. Thus representative government, that great privilege, was established in Virginia.

The date of the first Assembly.

26. There was another important change in the government of Virginia, made in 1624. The King of England took away from the London Company the control of matters in Virginia, and put it into the hands of a governor appointed by himself. Then the colony of Virginia became a *royal province*. And it so continued down to the Revolution.

When was another change made?

Tell about it.

What did Virginia now become?

GROWTH OF VIRGINIA.

27. If the scholar will count from 1624, when Virginia became a royal province, forward to 1776, he will find that it was just about one hundred and fifty years down to the Declaration of Independence.

How long was it till Independence?

28. During this long period Virginia grew in numbers and in prosperity, and became a great and flourishing colony.

What of the colony all this while?

29. Slavery was an important institution in Virginia. It was introduced in 1620, when a Dutch ship brought a few negroes to Jamestown and the planters bought them as slaves.

When was slavery introduced?

What plant was now grown, and what effect did it have?

30. About this time the Virginians began to cultivate tobacco. There was soon a great demand for the weed in Europe. This caused the planters to buy large numbers of negroes, so that slavery increased very rapidly.

Tell what was thought about slavery.

31. In those days many of the people did not think it was right to hold slaves, but there were so many negroes that the Virginians did not see what was to be done with them. Slavery lasted for nearly two hundred and fifty years, till it was abolished during the war of the Rebellion.

When was it abolished?

Can you tell why Virginia was called the "Old Dominion"?

32. Virginia was called the "Old Dominion," because, during the civil war in England, between the Puritans and Cavaliers, two hundred years ago, when King Charles was beheaded and England was ruled by Cromwell, the Virginians continued faithful to the royal cause.

Why was Virginia a good country?

33. Virginia was said to be "the best poor man's country in the world." The woods were full of game and the waters of fish, and the soil yielded abundantly.

What did the people raise?

34. The people cultivated corn and tobacco and cotton, and exchanged what they raised

for goods from England and the West Indies.

35. The Virginians were a very hospitable and noble-hearted people. They were much more free in their manners and opinions than the Puritans of New England, of whom we shall soon learn. On the other hand, they did not pay as much attention to education as the New-Englanders.

Tell about the Virginians.

As compared with the Puritans.

Education.

36. The people had to suffer often from the oppression of their British rulers. But this only trained them to a spirit of liberty. The result was that when the "alarm-bell of the Revolution" sounded, Virginia was one of the very first of the colonies to step forward and declare for independence from the rule of Great Britain.

What can you say of British oppression?

What was the result?

DAUGHTER-COLONIES OF VIRGINIA.

37. Virginia was the mother of most of the Southern colonies, — the hive from which population went out to make new settlements in the South.

What was the relationship between Virginia and the other Southern colonies?

38. MARYLAND was originally a part of Virginia. It became a separate colony in 1632, when the country around Chesapeake

Give an account of the founding of Maryland.

Bay was granted by the English King to Lord Baltimore.

By whom was it settled?

39. It was settled principally by Roman Catholics. Maryland was the only colony in which, from the first, the people were allowed to think as they pleased in religious matters. The result was that it grew rapidly.

For what was it distinguished in early times?

Give an account of the early history of North Carolina.

40. CAROLINA was first settled by emigrants from Virginia. After a time the King of England gave the whole region of Carolina, North and South, to a number of English noblemen. The government then was not good, and the people were very glad when these colonies were taken from the "Proprietaires" and made royal provinces.

By whom were the Carolinas settled?

41. The Carolinas were rapidly settled by English, Irish, and Scotch, and by French Protestants called Huguenots.

Tell about the introduction of rice.

42. South Carolina was the first place in America where rice was grown. It was introduced by a ship-captain, who brought some from Madagascar. The rice-planters needed large numbers of blacks; hence slavery grew greatly.

Tell about the North-Carolinians.

43. The North-Carolinians drew most of their wealth from their splendid forests of pine,

which produced tar, turpentine, and resin. They were an industrious and moral people. Hence they prospered.

44. GEORGIA was the last Southern colony that was founded. It was the last founded of the Thirteen Colonies. It was not settled till about forty years before the Declaration of Independence.

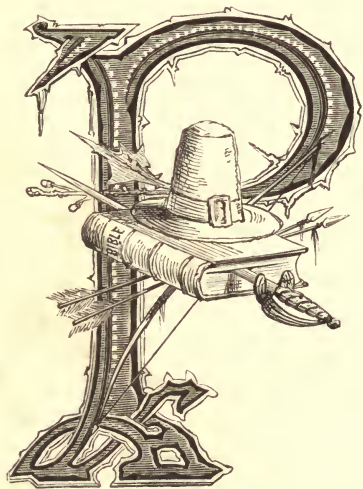
45. The leader in founding Georgia was James Oglethorpe, a benevolent and noble-hearted man. His object was to establish a colony where oppressed debtors in England might find a refuge, and a chance to begin life over again. A grant was obtained from King George II., and the colony was named Georgia after him.



James Oglethorpe.

QUESTIONS. — What can you say of the founding of Georgia? Who was the leader? What was his object? Why was the colony called Georgia?

VIII. NEW ENGLAND.



PILGRIM FATHERS is the affectionate name by which the people of New England cherish the memory of the brave pioneers who left their native land and sought, in the wilds of America,

“Freedom to worship God.”

2. The Pilgrims belonged to a sect which had arisen in England, called *Puritans*. These people did not like the forms of the Episcopal Church of England. They wished for a much simpler and more earnest mode of worship.

3. It was by a Puritan congregation that the first settlement in New England was made. This was the beginning of the colony of Massachusetts, founded at Plymouth in 1620.

QUESTIONS. — Who were the Pilgrim Fathers? To what sect did the Pilgrims belong? Tell what they thought about religion. Who made the first settlement in New England? Name the colony.

4. This congregation had moved from England to Holland, where its members lived several years; but they did not like it, so they determined to seek free homes in the unpeopled land beyond the Atlantic.

In what country had they been living?

What did they resolve on?

5. First they sailed back to England, and there took passage in a little craft called the Mayflower. There were one hundred and one persons, — men, women, and children.

Tell what they first did.

Their number.

6. After a long and stormy passage, the frail bark neared the rock-bound coast of New England. Before the Pilgrims landed, they drew up laws which all agreed to obey. They had to govern themselves, for they did not come out with any charter from the King, like the Virginians.

Describe the voyage.

What did they do before landing?

7. The coast was explored for some time, and finally it was resolved to land at Plymouth. The landing was made December 21, 1620.

Where and when did the Pilgrims land?

8. It was the depth of a New England winter, and the ground was covered with snow. You may believe that it required stout hearts — and not only stout hearts, but a lofty faith — to enable them to keep up amid their terrible sufferings and priva-

What season was it?

Tell of their sufferings.

tions. During the winter one half of their number sickened and died.

How about the Indians ?

9. It was very fortunate that the Indians did not trouble them that season. In the spring the red men came in from the back country ; but they behaved in a very friendly way.

Give the story of Canonicus.

10. There was only one chief, named Canonicus, who was disposed to be unfriendly. He sent to the settlers a rattlesnake-skin wrapped around a bundle of arrows. Governor Bradford returned the skin, filled with powder and ball, and Canonicus took the hint.

Did the settlers get along better by and by ?

11. After the first two or three years of trial the settlers got along better. They cleared the woods and raised crops of corn, and they found abundance of fish and game.

What was the colony called ?

12. The settlement now received the name of **PLYMOUTH COLONY**. It was small in numbers ; but its success was very important, since it led to the founding of a much larger settlement. This was

Why was its success important ?

MASSACHUSETTS BAY COLONY.

Who were the leaders in the Bay colony ?

13. The way Massachusetts Bay Colony was started was very different from the Plym-

outh Colony. A number of wealthy Puritan gentlemen formed a company to make a settlement in New England.

14. King Charles I. gave them a charter, granting them a large tract of land, and securing them the rights and privileges of Englishmen. This was in 1629.

What did the King give them?

Date of the charter?

15. The next year as many as fifteen hundred Puritans came over to America. They settled around Massachusetts Bay, and founded Boston, Dorchester, Salem, Lynn, and other places. John Winthrop, a wise and good man, was their governor.

How many Puritans came in 1630?

Where did they settle?

The governor.

16. After a number of years Plymouth was united with Massachusetts Bay Colony. Both came under the same government, and the whole was called Massachusetts.

What finally became of Plymouth Colony?

17. We shall afterwards see something about Massachusetts history. But first we must learn how the people began to spread out from Massachusetts and form other colonies in New England.

Now we are going to see how the people formed other colonies.

CONNECTICUT.

18. Connecticut was first settled by emigrants from the Bay colony, in 1636.

When was Connecticut settled?

Who were
the first band ?

19. The first band that went into the fertile valley of the Connecticut River was headed by a Puritan pastor named Hooker, a good and true man.

Tell how they
journeyed.

20. The emigrants made their way on foot through the woods, guided by the compass, and living chiefly on the milk of the herds which they drove before them.

Where did
they settle ?

21. They settled at Hartford and Wethersfield and Springfield. At first they were under the protection of their mother-colony, Massachusetts; but they soon made a government of their own.

What of their
government ?

What other
settlement was
made ?

The name of
the settlements
united was
what ?

22. Soon after, another party of pioneers made a separate settlement at New Haven. Subsequently both were united into one colony, and the whole became Connecticut.

RHODE ISLAND.

Tell what led
to the settle-
ment of Rhode
Island.

23. The reason of the settlement of Rhode Island was the religious strictness of the Puritans.

Who was
Roger Wil-
liams, and what
of him ?

24. There was a minister at Salem named Roger Williams, who began to preach doctrines which the Puritans thought wrong; so they said he should be banished.

25. Roger Williams went all alone through the woods, and received friendly shelter for the winter in the wigwams of the Indians. In the spring of 1636 the Indian chiefs gave him some land at the head of Narragansett Bay. Here he founded Providence.

Tell of his wanderings.

26. Soon after, a party of Williams's friends moved to Rhode Island. The two settlements were afterwards united, and thus was founded the colony of Rhode Island.

What place did he found?

What other settlement was made, and what were the two named?

27. Maine and New Hampshire were thinly settled soon after the landing of the Pilgrims. During a good part of colonial times they were under the same government with Massachusetts, and most of their people came from there.

What can you say of Maine and New Hampshire?

NEW ENGLAND LIFE AND GROWTH.

28. The cause of the settlement of Virginia was commercial adventure. The cause of the settlement of New England was the desire for religious freedom.

Compare the settlement of Virginia and of New England.

29. The Puritans were people of very strict principles. They thought their whole life and government should be regulated by the Bible.

What can you say of the Puritans?

What did their belief lead to?

30. This fact gave rise to many regulations and customs which we should now consider ridiculous or repulsive. On the other hand, the Puritans had wonderful heroism and were always governed by a sense of duty.

What was the grand side of Puritanism?

Did they sometimes misunderstand their duty?

31. But this sense of duty sometimes took a wrong direction. Thus an offence against religion was treated as a civil crime.

How was an offence against religion treated?

Give an example of this in their treatment of Quakers.

32. Several bad results followed from this. For example, they persecuted the Quakers. In 1656, they passed a law against these people, and afterwards hanged several for no offence at all. Later (1692), a strange delusion about witchcraft broke out, and a large number of persons were executed because they were supposed to be possessed with devils.

Tell about the witchcraft delusion.

33. With the Indians, the people of New England had many savage contests. The two greatest of the early Indian fights were the "Pequot war" and "King Philip's war."

Name the two great Indian wars.

Give an account of the Pequot war.

34. The Pequot war was waged in Connecticut the very first year after the settlement (1637). The matter was finally decided in this way: a band of armed whites

surprised the Indians inside of a palisade, and burned their wigwams; nearly the whole tribe perished in the flames.

35. King Philip's war broke out about fifty years after the settlement of Massachusetts (1675). It began in Massachusetts; but finally extended to nearly all the settlements in New England, and lasted over a year.

Of King Philip's war.

36. The principal fight, called the "Swamp fight," took place in Rhode Island. The Indians were completely defeated, and King Philip, the crafty and intrepid Indian leader, was soon afterwards killed. Six hundred whites perished during the war.

Name the main fight, and give the result.

37. New England suffered from Indian attacks long after this. Especially was this the case during three wars which the English colonists, assisted by British forces, carried on against the French in Canada.

When did New England suffer again from Indians?

38. In these wars the Indian allies of the French would swoop down on the scattered New England settlements, and tomahawk men, women, and children, or carry them off into captivity

What was the way the Indians attacked?

39. Their manner of warfare was very

Give in your own language their mode of warfare.

Relate the story of Mrs. Dustin.

When were New England's darkest days ?

stealthy. "Children, as they gamboled on the beach ; reapers, as they gathered the harvest ; mowers, as they rested from using the scythe ; mothers, as they busied themselves about the household, — were victims to an enemy who disappeared the moment the blow was struck, and who were ever present when a garrison or a family ceased its vigilance."

40. Once a brave woman took terrible vengeance on the savages. Hannah Dustin, of Haverhill, Massachusetts, with her nurse and a boy, were carried off to an island in the Merrimack. The boy said one day to his Indian master, "Where would you strike to kill instantly?" The Indian told him where and how to scalp. Next night Mrs. Dustin, the nurse, and the boy rose secretly while the savages were asleep. There were twelve of them in the wigwam. Arming themselves with the tomahawks of the Indians, they killed ten of the twelve (leaving only a squaw and a boy), and, after long wandering through the woods, reached their home in safety.

41. The darkest days for New England were when one of the English kings, named James the Second, took away their charters.

These charters, you must know, were of great importance; they had been given to the colonies by former kings, and insured the colonists many privileges, and especially the privilege of governing themselves and making their own laws.

Why did the people cherish their charters?

42. Now, in 1686, King James, who did not wish any free government in *his* dominion, determined to take away their charters. He sent over a mean tyrant, named Andros, to do this, and gave him power to rule over the people. Andros behaved in a very oppressive way, and made the people exceedingly unhappy.

What of King James and the tyrant he sent out?

43. There was one time, though, when he was finely checkmated. He had commanded the people of Connecticut to surrender their charter; but they would not obey. He then went to Hartford to seize the charter, but while he was in the room the lights were suddenly put out, and the precious document was spirited away by Captain Wadsworth and hid in a tree, known as the famous Charter Oak.

What colony would not surrender its charter?

Tell about the Charter Oak.

44. Fortunately the rule of Andros lasted only two or three years; for his royal master

How was the rule of Andros ended?

Were the liberties restored?

died, and a better monarch, King William, came to the throne. Then the liberties of New England were, in a good measure, restored; and the Charter Oak yielded its faded but precious treasure.

For what were the people distinguished?

How did they change for the better?

45. The New-Englanders were distinguished for their industry, their thrift, and their good morals. After a time they were much less strict about little things than they were at first. The exclusive, persecuting, and unkind spirit of the early Puritans passed away.

What of education?

College in Massachusetts.

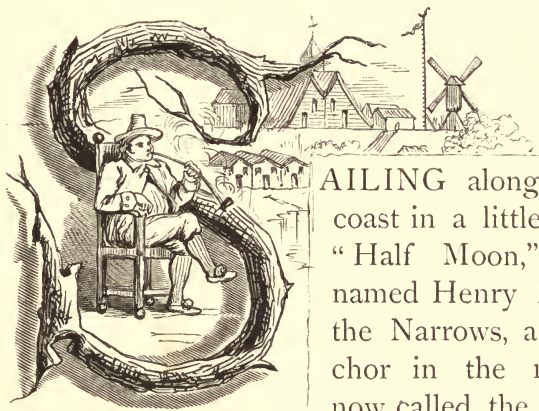
In Connecticut.

46. They were great lovers of education. They took care to establish good schools. In Massachusetts, Harvard College was founded in the early days. In Connecticut, Yale College was established soon after. Thus the young people grew up with knowledge and intelligence, and education bred in them the love of liberty.

What does our country owe to New England?

47. Our country owes a great deal to New England. Her hardy sons in after days began to spread out and people the Western wilderness, carrying with them steady habits, intelligence, enterprise, and the love of free government.

IX. NEW YORK AND THE MIDDLE COLONIES.



SAILING along the American coast in a little craft called the "Half Moon," a sea-captain named Henry Hudson entered the Narrows, and dropped anchor in the magnificent bay now called the Harbor of New York. This was in 1609, two years after the settlement of Jamestown.

2. After a short stay, he sailed up the beautiful river Hudson, which he was the first to discover, and which is named after him.

3. Hudson was an Englishman; but at this time he was in the employ of the government of Holland, or, as

QUESTIONS.—Tell of the voyage of Hudson. What river did he discover? Who was Hudson, and by whom was he employed?

What did the Dutch claim ?

it was called, the Dutch Republic. Hence the Dutch claimed a right to the whole country lying midway between New England and Virginia. They named the region New Netherlands.

Name of the colony ?

Where and when was the first settlement made ?

4. Some years after this, in 1623, the Dutch "West India Company" sent out a number of agents and settlers to locate on the island of Manhattan, or New York Island. They bought the whole island from the Indians for about twenty-five dollars, and here they erected a few rude hovels, which were the beginning of the great city of New York, the commercial metropolis of our country. They called their town New Amsterdam.

What did they pay for Manhattan Island ?

Name of the Dutch town ?

Tell about the growth of the colony.

5. Many Hollanders now began to emigrate to the Dutch colony. New Amsterdam became quite a trading-port. Far up the river they founded another trading-port called Fort Orange, and this was the beginning of Albany. Besides the Dutch there came many New-Englanders, and also French Huguenots and Waldenses from Italy.

What place up the river was founded ?

6. The Dutch ruled New Netherlands for

about forty years. After this the English took it.

How long was the Dutch rule, and who ended it?

7. During this period there were four Dutch governors. The last of them was named Stuyvesant [*sti'ves-ant*]. He did a great deal for the good of the colony; but at the same time he was a stubborn, cross-grained old Knickerbocker, and did not believe in allowing the people any freedom.

How many Dutch governors were there?

What of the last?

8. This was very bad policy; for when an English fleet came along to seize New Amsterdam, the people did not care to make any resistance.

Why was this bad policy?

9. Let us now see how the English came to seize the Dutch colony. The English king, Charles II., said that the whole country belonged to England; so he gave his brother, the Duke of York, the entire region possessed by the Dutch, and told him to take it.

Why did the English king give his brother this region?

10. In 1664, the Duke of York sent out a fleet to secure his colony. When the ships appeared, the old Dutch governor, Stuyvesant, was furious at the people for not resisting. He would not sign the articles of surrender till the town was actually in the hands of the English.

Tell about the arrival of the fleet.

What was the colony now called?

11. Thus you see New Netherlands became an English colony. Its name was changed to New York.

With whom did the New-Yorkers have disputes?

12. After this, and down to the Revolution, the New-Yorkers had a great many disputes with the governors sent out by the English kings. But the misrule of the governors could not hinder New York from becoming a great, wealthy, and populous colony. The tyranny of the British only educated the people to a spirit of independence.

Did New York grow in spite of misrule?

NEW JERSEY.

What was the soil of New Jersey?

13. The soil of New Jersey formed part of the possessions which were given to the Duke of York. It became a separate English colony about the same time as New York.

When did it become an English colony?

PENNSYLVANIA.

Meaning of the name Pennsylvania?

Who was Penn?

14. The name Pennsylvania means the *Woodland of Penn.* This noble man, William Penn, was a member of the society of Friends, or Quakers.

How did it happen that he got his land?

15. Now the King of England had owed Penn's father, who was an admiral in the

British navy, a large sum of money. The son agreed to take as payment a large tract of land lying between New Jersey and Maryland. This received the name of Pennsylvania.

16. Penn's idea in doing this was to provide free homes in America for all those of his Quaker brethren who wished to emigrate to a land where they might have their own mode of religious worship.

What was Penn's idea?

17. A large number immediately crossed the Atlantic, and, in 1682, Penn himself came to the colony with two thousand settlers.

Tell of the settlers.

When did Penn come?

18. The peace-loving founder of Pennsylvania was very anxious that his people should be good friends with the Indians. He met the native chiefs in a council, and made a treaty with them. The Indians loved and venerated the gentle-hearted Quaker, and the highest praise they could give a white man was to say he resembled "Onas," — the name by which the Indians called Penn. The Friends never had any trouble with the red man.

What did Penn wish?

The treaty.

What of the Indians' love for Penn?

19. Soon after, Penn laid out the city of Philadelphia, which means *brotherly love*.

What of Philadelphia?

He then returned to England; but he continued to take a great interest in his colony. His heirs were the "proprietors" of Pennsylvania down to the Revolution.

20. Delaware was originally a part of the grants made to Penn. It subsequently split off from Pennsylvania; but the two provinces were under the same governor down to the end of colonial times.

QUESTIONS. — What of Penn's heirs? Tell about the founding of Delaware.



Seal of Pennsylvania.



The Plains of Abraham.

X. THE STRUGGLE WITH FRANCE.

1. WHILE our country still belonged to England, it had to carry on a severe struggle with the French in America. We must remember that about the same time the English were making settlements in Virginia and New England, the French were settling the Northern country, —that is, along the gulf and river of St. Lawrence. They founded Quebec (1608) and Montreal. Gradually they

Tell about the French settlements on the St. Lawrence and west.

stretched westward along the great lakes with their trading-posts and mission-stations. Father Marquette [*mar-ket'*], in company with a fur-trader named Joliet, discovered the Mississippi, near its source, ten years before La Salle [*sal'*] sailed down that great river to the Gulf of Mexico, in 1682. New Orleans was founded soon after.

What did they at last claim?

What did they now begin to do?

2. Finally the French claimed all the country watered by the Mississippi and its tributaries. Then they began to connect the New Orleans region (called Louisiana) with Canada by a chain of forts. In this way they tried to confine the English to the narrow strip of settlement along the Atlantic coast.

Their object?

Of the early wars with the French.

3. In the early times, there were several wars between the English and French settlers. The English would invade Canada and Acadia, and the French, aided by their Indian allies, would sweep down on New England and New York.

What brought on these contests?

4. These contests arose out of quarrels in Europe between the kings of France and England, and did not really have much to do with America.

5. But about twenty years before the American Revolution there came a grand trial of strength. It is called the "French and Indian War." It began in 1755, lasted eight years, and ended in 1763.

When did the grand trial come?

Date and duration of the French war.

6. This contest is of great importance because it decided that our country should belong to the English, and not to the French.

Why this war was important.

7. The war began by some Virginians establishing themselves on the Ohio River, where they had bought a large tract of land, and meant to trade with the Indians.

How did the war begin?

8. The French pretended that this part of the country belonged to them. Virginia said it was *her* soil.

What did the French pretend?

9. Suddenly French soldiers marched down from Canada to where the English had settled on the Ohio, and carried off some of the traders prisoners. This was in 1753.

Tell the hostile movement of the French.

10. When this was done, the Governor of Virginia determined to send a messenger to the French commander, asking him what he meant, and telling him to march his soldiers away.

What did Dinwiddie resolve on?

11. The messenger chosen by Governor Dinwiddie was a young Virginian named

Who was the messenger?

George Washington, — the same great man who was afterwards the leader of our forefathers in their struggle for independence.

Speak of the character of Washington.

12. Washington was then only twenty-one years old; but he was even then remarkable for his wisdom, dignity, and courage. He had educated himself as a land-surveyor, and had learned skill and patience and self-reliance. He had also been an officer in the Virginia militia. Hence he was just the man to go on this difficult and dangerous mission.

Tell about his journey.

13. Accompanied by two or three attendants, Washington made his way through the unbroken wilderness, till at last he reached the French head-quarters and delivered to the commander a letter from the Governor of Virginia. The French officer refused to leave the country, and with this answer Washington set out to return.

What did the French officer say?

Give an account of the return.

14. The horses which the party had brought with them had given out, so there was nothing for it but to return on foot. The day after Christmas, Washington, wrapping himself up in an Indian dress, with gun in hand and pack on his back, took through

the woods by the nearest way to the forks of the Ohio. He had but one companion.

15. It was a perilous journey. In passing through the forest, an Indian, lying in wait for him, shot at him, but missed his aim. When they got to the Alleghany River they spent a whole day making a raft, which they launched. Before they were half over the stream, they were caught in the running ice, and could not reach either shore. Putting out a pole to stop the raft, Washington was jerked into the deep water and saved himself only by grasping at the raft-logs. Finally they managed to reach an island, where they stayed all night, and in the morning the river had frozen over; so they got across.

Tell some of the perils of the journey.

16. When Governor Dinwiddie received the message brought back by Washington, he raised four hundred troops, and sent them under Washington against the French on the Ohio.

What did Dinwiddie now do?

17. The French had built a fort named Fort Du Quesne [*kane*], at the very spot where the city of Pittsburg now is. The little army of Washington made a long, wearisome march towards this place. Be-

Where were the French fortified?

Tell about the march and the fight.

fore they got to it, however, they were met by a party of French at a place called Great Meadows. Washington whipped this party.

What afterwards took place?

18. Afterwards the main body of the French came down on the little force. Washington made a very gallant fight, but was forced to surrender. However, he was allowed to retire his force with the "honors of war."

The British now saw what?

19. The English government now saw that it was necessary to come in and help the colonists conquer the French. Accordingly the next year (1765), General Braddock, with a force of British regulars, was sent out to America.

Name the English general.

What was his first act?

What of Braddock's ignorance?

20. The first thing Braddock did was to march on Fort Du Quesne. Braddock did not know anything about the stratagems of the Indians, who made up a large part of the French force. He was, also, too obstinate to mind the advice of Washington, who was with him as an aide-de-camp.

And obstinacy?

What happened in consequence?

21. The result was that the British force was suddenly ambushed by the Indians and French, who fired, unseen, from behind trees and rocks. The British regulars, not being

The regulars.

used' to this kind of warfare, were routed. Braddock was killed. It was only by Washington's coolness that the troops were able to retreat and reach Philadelphia.

Braddock ?

Washington's coolness.

22. The British now saw that it would require very hard fighting to beat the French, so they sent over a large army. There was a great deal of fighting for the next two or three years. Sometimes one side was successful, and sometimes the other.

Tell what took place the next two or three years.

23. But the war was not well carried on till the great English statesman, William Pitt, took charge of it. This was in 1759. The most decisive event of the war was the capture of Quebec, on the St. Lawrence River.

When was the war well carried on ?

Name the most decisive event.

24. The French looked upon Quebec as one of the strongest places in the world. The citadel was built upon a high rock, so steep that no enemy could climb it. It was defended by a great many large cannon, and by a powerful French garrison, commanded by General Montcalm.

What is said of Quebec ?

Its defences and commander.

25. The force to take Quebec was put under a brave young English general named Wolfe. It consisted of Americans and Reg-

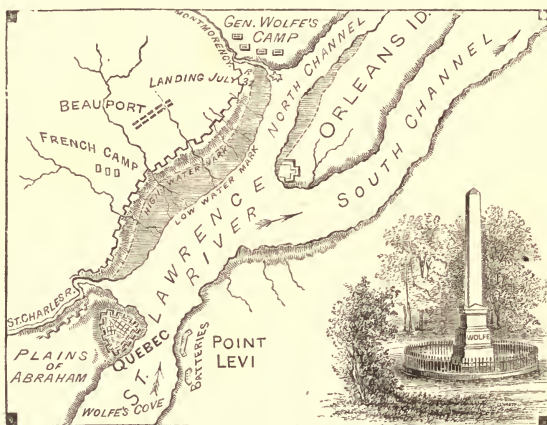
Beginning of the expedition.

ulars, and sailed from Halifax to the St. Lawrence.

Were Wolfe's first attempts successful?

26. Wolfe began by trying various unsuccessful plans to take Quebec.

27. At last he hit upon a plan so bold that the French never dreamed of it. He



Operations around Quebec.

What bold plan did he think of?

found that there was a place above Quebec where his troops might climb up the steep to the Plains of Abraham *in rear* of the city.

Tell how it was done.

28. Accordingly he had the ships sail up the St. Lawrence; then at night the troops dropped silently down stream in boats, to the spot selected and known as Wolfe's Cove

(see map). In the dark hours the soldiers scaled the precipice, unbeknown to the enemy. The morning light revealed to Montcalm the whole British force drawn up in battle array on the plain. (Picture, p. 63.)

Morning
showed what ?

29. As quickly as possible, the French commander went out to meet the English. The battle began at ten o'clock, September 13, 1759. It was fought with great bravery on both sides; but the solid charges of the British grenadiers broke the ranks of the French, who finally gave way.

Give an out-
line of the bat-
tle.

30. General Wolfe was mortally wounded. While he lay on the ground he heard some one say, "They fly." "Who fly?" asked the dying hero. "The French," was the answer. "Then," said he, "I die in peace." Montcalm also was fatally wounded.

Death of
Wolfe.

Of Montcalm.

31. The capture of Quebec showed the French they could not stand against the English. The war was closed by the Treaty of Paris, which was signed in 1763, and France surrendered to the English all her American possessions. The long struggle decided that English men and English laws should rule America.

The capture
of Quebec
showed what ?

When was
the war closed ?
Tell what
France gave up.

XI. A REVIEW LESSON.

1. *We have just finished what period of our country's history?*

The period of the **colonies**.

2. *What time does this period cover?*

From the founding of the first colony at **Jamestown**, in 1607, and at **Plymouth**, in 1620, down to the breaking out of the **Revolutionary War** and the Declaration of Independence, 1775-76.

3. *What were the two mother-colonies?*
Virginia and **Massachusetts**.

4. *Why do we call these mother-colonies?*

Because most of the other colonies were daughters, or offshoots, from these. It was from Virginia that most of the **South** was colonized. It was from Massachusetts that people spread out all over **New England**.

5. *What other colonies were there besides the Southern and New England colonies?*

The **middle colonies**, including New York, Pennsylvania, and Delaware.

6. *What can you say of New York and New Jersey?*

They originally belonged to the Dutch, and were called **New Netherlands**.

7. *When did that region fall into the hands of the English?*

In 1664, when the Duke of York sent out a fleet and compelled the Dutch authorities to surrender. Then began the two colonies of **New York** and **New Jersey**.

8. *How did Pennsylvania come to be founded?*

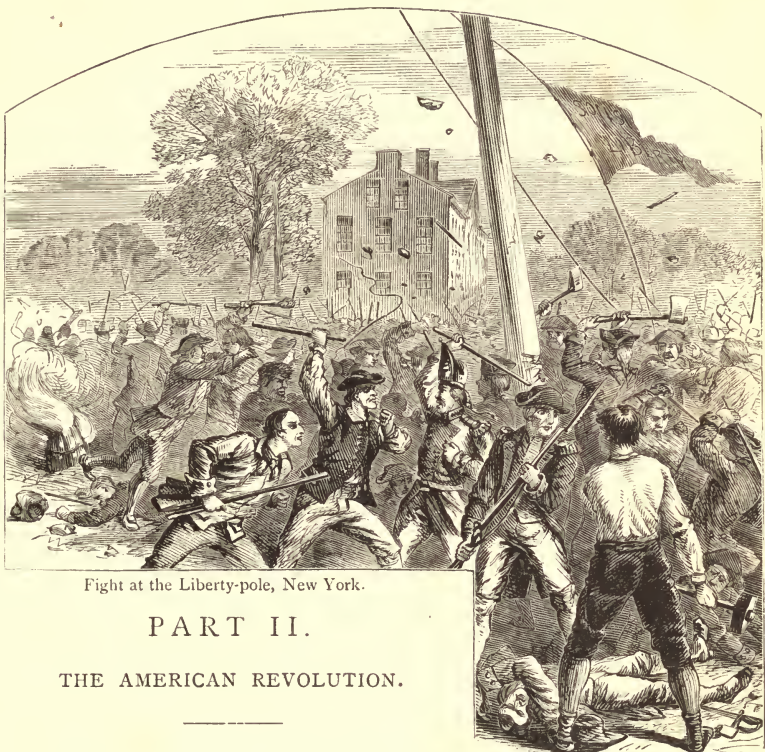
The territory of Pennsylvania was granted to **William Penn**, who in 1682 founded a settlement of English Quakers.

9. *Under whose rule were all these colonies?*

Under the rule of **Great Britain**, and governed by British governors.

10. *What was the French and Indian War?*

A struggle to determine whether the French or the English should govern America. It ended in favor of the **English**, and was closed by a treaty of peace signed at Paris in 1763.



Fight at the Liberty-pole, New York.

PART II.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

I. WHY THE COLONIES REVOLTED.

1. It is now one hundred years since our forefathers rose up against British oppression, and after a struggle of seven long years won the independence of our country.

2. A century has gone by, and those who fought that good fight have passed away —

" Their bones are dust,
Their good swords rust,
Their souls are with the saints, we trust " ; \

What makes
the Revolution
dear to us ?

but still our hearts must ever beat with patriotic emotion at the words " American Revolution," because it was through the sufferings and sacrifices of that struggle that our country became the UNITED STATES.

What was
said about gov-
ernment in the
old country ?

3. In the countries of Europe from which the settlers of America came, it was said that the people could not govern themselves, and that kings had a " divine right " to rule over them. But when our forefathers came to America they *had* to govern themselves.

What did our
forefathers find?

Well, very soon they found that they could make better laws than the King could make for them. Thus there was independence in the very *air* of America.

What was the
cause of the re-
volt ?

4. This was the deep *cause* of the revolt of the colonies: Providence designed that on this continent should be seen an example of democratic government, which means government " *of* the people, *for* the people, *by* the people."

What other
reason was
there ?

5. But besides this *deep* cause, there was another reason why the Americans revolted. They said they would not submit to cer-

tain unjust laws made by the English. The British government claimed that the struggle with France had cost a great deal of money, and that the colonists should pay this back.

State what the English government claimed?

6. The British rulers, so as to get money out of the people of the colonies, passed a law that no writing, such as a note or bond or deed, should be considered good in the courts unless it was written on paper that was stamped. The stamped paper had to be bought at a good deal of cost, and this law was called the "Stamp Act."

What law was passed?

Name of this law?

7. In our own times, the notes and bills and deeds *we* draw up have to be stamped also. But we made this law *ourselves*, — that is, the law was made for the public good, by members of Congress, or representatives, whom we *elected*.

What is the reason *we* do not object to this sort of tax?

8. The people of the colonies did not object to pay taxes, but they claimed — do you not think very rightly? — that they should not be taxed without their consent. As the British government would not allow the American colonists to have any voice in Parliament, the colonists said that taxation was against all the principles of liberty.

What did the colonists really object to?

What did they say taxation without representation was?



9. The Stamp Act was passed in 1765. The colonists thought it was a mean trick, intended to make them pay taxes whether they would or not. Hence they determined that they would not use the stamps at all. Public meetings were held all over the country; the King's officers who were to sell the stamps were hung in effigy, and public processions such as that pictured on this page were got up to show the indignation of the people.

QUESTIONS. — When was the Stamp Act passed? What did the colonists think of it? How did the people behave?

10. The result was that when the British government saw the terrible storm which the Stamp Act had raised in America, they had sense enough to do away with it.

What was the effect?

11. But the British government did not give up the *right* to tax the Americans; so, two years after this, a law was passed obliging the colonists to pay a duty on imported glass, tea, paper, and certain other articles. The Americans retaliated by not buying any of the taxed goods.

Did the government give up the right to tax?

What was the next tax?

12. Then the King of England said the Americans were rebels, and he sent out large numbers of troops to overawe the people. These soldiers were stationed in New York, Boston, and other cities, and the people were forced to furnish them with quarters, fuel, etc.

What did the King say and do?

What of the soldiers?

13. You may imagine they hated the red-coats, and it was not long before collisions began. In New York there was a riot, in which one man was killed by the soldiers and several were wounded. The quarrel began by the soldiers cutting down a liberty pole which the patriots had set up.

Did they like the red-coats?

Give an account of the New York riot.

14. In Boston, also, there was a street encounter between the citizens and some Brit-

Tell about the Boston Massacre.

When were these riots?

ish troops, and several patriots were killed or wounded. Both these riots took place in 1770; the New York one in January, and the Boston Massacre in March. They caused tremendous excitement all over the country.

The tax taken off.

15. When the British rulers saw that the Americans were in earnest, they grew alarmed, and took off the taxes, — all except the tax on tea. They left the tax on tea just to show that they had a right to tax the people.

On what was the tax left? Why?

Give the progress of the tea-controversy.

16. Now what do you suppose the people did? Why, they did not import any tea. Then the great India Tea Company of London sent out ship-loads of tea on its own account, thinking the people would want the tea so much that they would be glad to pay the small duty, — only threepence a pound.

How about the people?

17. But the patriots were not to be gulled in this way. It was the *principle* of the tax they would not give in to. Hence they would not let the tea-ships land, but sent them back to England, or, if the cargoes were got ashore, they destroyed the tea.

Tell the story of the Boston tea-party.

18. At Boston three ships full of tea arrived. The British authorities were too

strong for the people to force the ships to leave; so after dark, one night, a party of men, disguised as Indians, went on board and pitched the tea overboard into the harbor.

19. As soon as the British government heard of this, it determined to punish Boston by forbidding *any* kind of goods to be landed there. Like other unjust laws, this did more hurt than good. It showed the whole country how mean the British rulers were, and united the people against them.

How did England retaliate?

What effect had shutting up the port of Boston?

20. It was such experiences that made the colonists first think of armed resistance. But first they resolved to consult together. In September, 1774, delegates from the colonies met at Philadelphia. This was what is called the first Continental Congress. The Congress made a declaration of rights, and sent a petition to the King and to Parliament.

What did the colonists now think of?

Tell about the Continental Congress.

21. Even then, if England had been wise, the trouble might all have been settled. But it seemed as though Providence made the British rulers blind. It was resolved to *force* the colonies into submission. Then, at last, the patriots saw that there was nothing for it but to fight.

Was England wise or foolish?

What did the patriots at last see?

II. CAMPAIGNS AND BATTLES OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

OPERATIONS AROUND BOSTON.

Where did
the war begin,
and when?

1. THE war of the Revolution began in Massachusetts. The first outbreak was in 1775, just ten years after the passage of the Stamp Act.

Who held
Boston?

2. In the spring of that year Boston was occupied by two or three thousand British soldiers, who had been sent there to overawe the patriots. General Gage, whom the King had made Governor of Massachusetts, was at their head.

What prepara-
tions for war
were the people
making?

3. In the mean time the people had not been idle. When they saw that the King was bent on forcing them to obey his unjust laws, they began to make serious preparations for war. They provided themselves with guns and powder and ball; they formed military companies, to be ready at a minute's warning, and hence were called "minute men." A committee of safety,

consisting of the wisest and best men of the patriots, took the lead in all these preparations. Who took the lead?

LEXINGTON.

4. The first fight of the war is called the battle of Lexington. It happened in this way: General Gage sent some troops to destroy a lot of military stores which he found out were at Concord. The patriots heard of this, and the minute-men were called out. Tell how the first battle happened.

5. On the morning of the 19th of April, 1775, the British troops reached Lexington on their way to Concord. Here they met a small party of Americans and killed several of them. They then went on towards Concord and destroyed the military stores at that place. Give the story of the march on Concord.

6. While the British were about this business the militia began to collect from the surrounding country, and they attacked the enemy at Concord Bridge. The red-coats were handled so badly that they retreated towards Boston. Then the Americans followed them and shot at them from behind rocks and trees and barns. It was a long running fight, and Give an account of the battle, and retreat of the British.

Tell of the pursuit.

State the
British loss.

before the British troops could get back to Lexington over two hundred of their number had been killed or wounded.

BUNKER HILL.

What was
the effect of the
news of Lex-
ington?

7. The news of the fight at Lexington set the whole country in a blaze. Soon twenty thousand patriots surrounded Boston, where the British army was.

Point out
Boston on the
map.

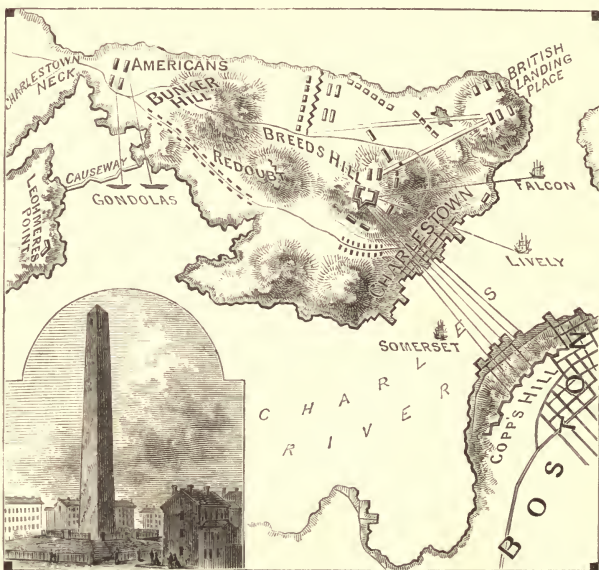
Point out
Charlestown.

What river
between.

Where is
Breed's Hill?

Where is
Bunker Hill?

Remember
that the battle
was really
fought, not on
Bunker Hill,
but on Breed's
Hill.



Battle of Bunker Hill.

8. The first important action was the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775. Bunker Hill, or more properly Breed's Hill, is on a neck of land opposite Boston. A part of the American army occupied that place, and erected a fort of earth and logs. The British officer sent over a force in boats from Boston to take this fort. The result was the battle of Bunker Hill, of which you will find a map on the opposite page.

Name the first important action.

Tell how the fight happened.

9. It was a very hard fight. The British won the day because they were stronger in number, and the Americans lacked ammunition. But the result was just as good as a victory for the patriots, because it thoroughly aroused the whole country. The people now saw that they must conquer or die.

What can you say of the battle?

Why was the result as good as a victory?

WASHINGTON.

10. A little while before the battle of Bunker Hill, the Continental Congress, which consisted of representatives from all the colonies, had met again. The congress was really the *government* of the "United Colonies," as they were called.

What important meeting had taken place?

What of the Congress?

11. Congress voted to raise an army of

What did Congress do?

When and
where did
Washington
take command?

twenty thousand men, and it chose George Washington as commander-in-chief of the American army. Washington went to Cambridge, near Boston, and there took command of the forces, just two weeks after the battle of Bunker Hill. The great elm under which he took command is still standing.

What is said
of the American
army?

12. The American army was made up of brave, patriotic men, who were determined to fight for their country. But they were very green in war, and the army was very poorly supplied with many things needed, especially powder. Hence, Washington thought it was best to begin by teaching them the art of war. Some people, wise in their own conceit, said he ought to have rushed right on the British in Boston; but he knew better.

What did
Washington do?

13. The wisdom of what Washington did was fully shown by the result. He hemmed in the British so closely in Boston during the winter, that they came near starving. Finally, the British commander, whose name was General Howe, was forced to ask Washington to let him evacuate Boston. To this Washington consented. Then the British

Tell about
Howe's leaving
Boston.

force sailed away to Halifax, and the Americans marched into Boston, — to the great joy of the people.

ATTACK ON CHARLESTON.

14. While the British were still occupying Boston, Howe sent a force in ships to attack Charleston, in South Carolina. But Washington found out his plan, and sent General Lee to meet him.

To what point did Howe now send troops?

15. When the British fleet arrived off Charleston, it was found that the ships could not get into the harbor on account of a strong fort which the patriots had built of earth and palmetto-logs. Then a tremendous bombardment of the fort was begun. The balls were buried in the soft palmetto-wood, and did little harm. On the other hand, the shot from the fort swept the decks of the British ships and played fearful havoc.

What hindered the British ships from getting in?

Tell about the bombardment.

16. A brave young sergeant named Jasper distinguished himself very much during this fight. One of the balls cut down the flag-staff from which the colors of the patriots floated proudly. Jasper leaped over the breastwork, amid a hailstorm of bullets,

Repeat the story of Jasper.

seized the flag, and, fastening it to a ramrod, placed it once more on the fort.

Give the result of the fight.

17. The British continued the fight the whole day. A large number of their men were wounded, and many of their ships were shattered; but they could not take the fort. Hence they gave it up and sailed away. The fort was afterwards named Fort Moultrie, in honor of its brave defender.

WASHINGTON MOVES TO NEW YORK.

Where did Washington now resolve to go?

18. Soon after the British evacuated Boston, Washington, who did not know they were going to Halifax, but feared that they might attack New York City, determined to move his own army to that place.

Give an account of his going.

19. Washington left men enough to see that the British should not take Boston again, and then he sailed with most of his army to New York. He began to arrange the defences of that city, that is, to build forts near the city and on Long Island and up the Hudson.

What is meant by defences?

For which side was the first campaign a success?

20. The opening campaign of the war—which we may call the campaign in Massachusetts—had been successful for the

Americans. Now see if you can remember its principal events:

1. Battle of Lexington in April, 1775.
2. Battle of Bunker Hill in June, 1775.
3. Washington takes command of the army in July and besieges the British all winter.
4. Evacuation of Boston by the British, in March, 1776.

Give its four principal events.

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

21. Very soon after Washington reached New York an event took place that was far more important than any battle. This was the adoption of the Declaration of Independence.

What great event now took place?

22. Why do we every year celebrate the 4th of July? It is because, on that day this country became a NATION: it threw off the shackles of colonial dependence, and said that henceforth it would govern itself, in place of being governed by the King of England.

Why do we keep up the 4th of July?

23. The Declaration of Independence was put forth by the Continental Congress, which, as you have already learned, was the real government of our country at that time. It

Who put forth the Declaration?

Who wrote it? was written by Thomas Jefferson, who was a member of Congress, and who was afterwards President of the United States. The

When adopted? Declaration was adopted on the 4th of July, 1776.

Tell what took place when the Declaration was announced. 24. The Continental Congress was at this time assembled at Philadelphia. When it was announced that the Declaration had really been adopted, the old bell-man, in the tower of Independence Hall, grasped the tongue of the great bell and hurled it forward and backward a hundred times, its voice proclaiming "liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof." The patriots answered with bonfires and cannon-peals, and every year their descendants have celebrated the great day in much the same manner.

How did the people answer?

THE CAMPAIGN IN NEW YORK.

To what point had Washington moved his army?

25. You remember that Washington moved his army to New York after the British left Boston. The British now determined to attack New York. In the month of August, 1776, they landed on Long Island. There was a large army of British regulars and of troops called Hessians, whom the

Where and when did the British land?

Their force?

English King had hired to fight against America.

26. The Americans had thrown up intrenchments on Long Island, where Brooklyn now stands. The British advanced and attacked the Americans, who were beaten in the battle. Some say the Americans did not manage very well; but at any rate the enemy was far stronger in numbers.

Where had the Americans intrenchments?

Tell about the battle.

Why was the defeat?

27. Washington, who had crossed from New York during the battle, saw with grief that the field was lost. The Americans got back to their fort on Brooklyn Heights, and defended themselves there till the third night. Then Washington very wisely withdrew the army in boats over to New York. There was a thick fog and the boats were rowed with muffled oars, so the British did not discover the retreat till the Americans had escaped.

What of Washington?

Where did the Americans retire?

Give an account of the retreat from Long Island.

28. In New York City Washington did not feel strong enough to risk a battle. He therefore retreated up the island, and the British succeeded in capturing Fort Washington, which was so heavy a loss that Washington wept at it. There was nothing

Could Washington hold New York?

What then took place?

What had he now to do ? ing left for him but to retreat through New Jersey, and get behind the Delaware.

RETREAT THROUGH JERSEY.

What of the American army now ? 29. The patriot army was now terribly thinned in numbers, and greatly discouraged. Many believed the cause was lost.

Did the British pursue ? 30. The British immediately followed in pursuit, so the Americans had to retreat through New Jersey. They were ragged and barefooted, and many a soldier, as he trudged along, left the bloody prints of his feet on the frozen ground.

Tell about the retreat. 31. Washington conducted the retreat with wonderful skill. The enemy were not able to catch up with him. In this way he got down to the Delaware River, which he crossed into Pennsylvania. As he took care to secure all the boats, the British could not cross when they got there. So Lord Cornwallis, the English general, resolved to wait till the Delaware should be frozen over.

Behind what river did he retire ? Why could not the British cross ?

THE VICTORY AT TRENTON.

32. Very soon after this, Washington gave the British a blow that made them

think of something else besides crossing the Delaware.

What effect had the blow Washington now gave the British?

33. On the night of Christmas, 1776, Washington with a picked force crossed that river and suddenly fell upon a large body of Hessians at Trenton. They had been carousing during Christmas night, and were completely surprised when they found they were prisoners. This was what Washington called "clipping the wings" of the British.

When did Washington cross the river?

Why were the Hessians surprised?

What did Washington say about this?

34. A few days after this, Washington defeated another body of the British at Princeton. Now the tables were completely turned. The enemy had to fall back and give up nearly the whole of New Jersey.

Where did the Americans have another victory?

What were the British forced to do?

THE PENNSYLVANIA CAMPAIGN.

35. The object of the campaign of 1777 was the capture of Philadelphia by the British.

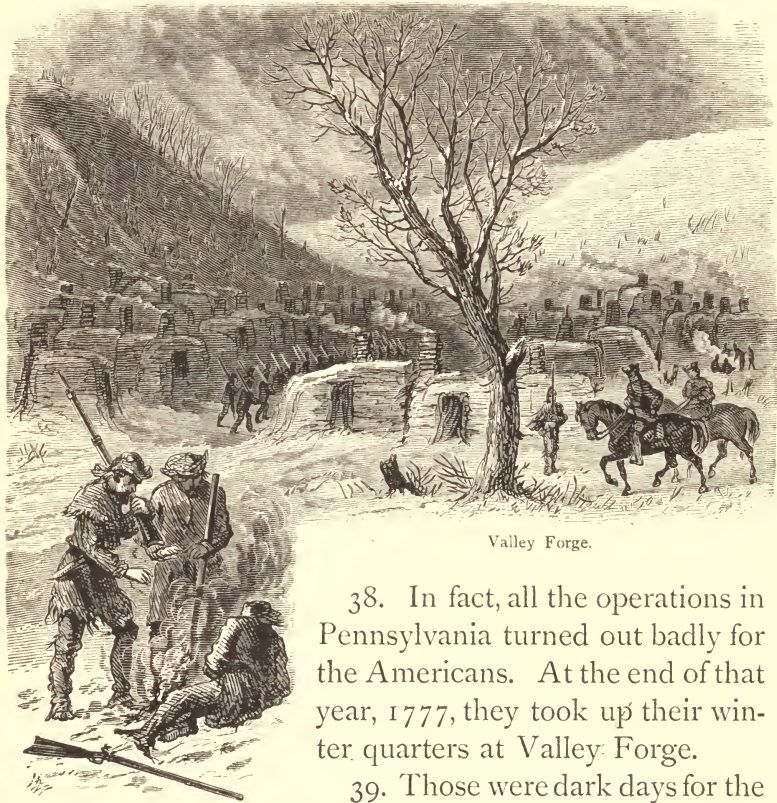
Object of the operations of 1777.

36. The British general put his troops on board ships, and sailed to Chesapeake Bay.

To what place did the British move?

37. Washington marched his army down into Pennsylvania, and the two forces met on the river Brandywine. Here the Americans were defeated (September 11), and the British took Philadelphia.

Where did Washington go? The two forces met where? State the result of the battle.



Valley Forge.

38. In fact, all the operations in Pennsylvania turned out badly for the Americans. At the end of that year, 1777, they took up their winter quarters at Valley Forge.

39. Those were dark days for the patriots at Valley Forge, — the darkest of the war. The soldiers were miserably fed, and not half clothed. Many

QUESTIONS. — Did any of the operations in Pennsylvania turn out well? Where did they go into winter quarters? What is said of times at Valley Forge? Tell of the sufferings of the soldiers.

of them had no blankets or shoes, and the men left their bloody footprints in the snow. They had to keep themselves as warm as they could in their little huts or around the scanty camp-fires; but if the fire of patriotism had not burned warm within them, do you think they could have stood it at all?

What was it that helped them to keep up under suffering?

40. The picture on the opposite page will give you an idea of the kind of scenes amid which the patriot soldiers passed the dreary winter at Valley Forge.

BURGOYNE'S CAMPAIGN.

41. While Washington was engaged with the British in Pennsylvania, events of great importance were happening in the northern part of New York.

Where were great events happening meanwhile?

42. In the spring of 1777, General Burgoyne, a famous English officer, set out from Canada with a splendid army. He was to go to Albany by way of Lake Champlain. At Albany he was to be joined by another British force, which was to march up from New York City. This was a grand plan of the British to cut the rebellion in two, — separating New England from the rest of the country.

Who led the British army from Canada?

Where was he to go?

By whom was he to be joined?

What was the British plan?

What fort in New York did the British reach?

Who resisted the advance?

Who was made commander?

Tell about the expedition of the British to Bennington.

What was the result?

Tell the story of Stark.

Where was the American army?

Where and when were two hard battles fought?

43. The British army, after much trouble, got to Fort Edward, which was high up the Hudson River. The advance of the enemy had been skilfully resisted by the brave American general Schuyler. Soon afterwards the American army was put under General Gates.

44. While Burgoyne was at Fort Edward, he heard the Americans had a large amount of stores at Bennington. He sent a force to seize them. While on the way this force was met by Major Stark, with a small body of militia.

45. The British got a terrible drubbing, and several hundred of them were taken. It is told that in the fight Major Stark animated his soldiers by exclaiming, "See there, men! there are the red-coats! before night they are ours, or Molly Stark's a widow!"

46. The main body of the Americans was at this time near the town of Stillwater, on the Hudson. Burgoyne advanced and showed fight. Two severe battles took place at Bemis Heights, — the first on the 19th of September, the second on the 7th

of October, 1777. The British lost very heavily.

47. After these battles Burgoyne retreated to Saratoga. He would have been very glad to escape to Canada. But the American army hemmed the British in. The result was that Burgoyne, with his army of six thousand men, surrendered to General Gates, October 17, 1777. This was the greatest victory the Americans had yet had.

Where did Burgoyne retreat?

Tell about the pursuit and surrender.

Why was this a great victory?

48. The news of the victory in the North cheered the hearts of Washington and his suffering men at Valley Forge. When the despatch came with the tidings, he fell upon his knees, clasped his hands, and poured out his thanksgiving to the Almighty. This touching incident shows that not a shadow of jealousy of the victorious General Gates crossed the mind of our country's leader. He thought not of himself, but only of the cause.

What effect did it have on Washington's men?

Tell what Washington did when he heard the good news.

THE FRENCH AID AMERICA.

49. The next spring (1778) a very cheering thing happened for America. The King of France agreed to help the Americans with ships and soldiers and money. This was ar-

What cheering thing happened in 1778?

Who arranged this ?

ranged by Benjamin Franklin, who had been sent over to ask the aid of the French.

ENGLAND ASKS FOR PEACE.

What did the British now do ?

50. When the British rulers heard of the surrender of Burgoyne and what the French were going to do, they grew very anxious for peace. They sent over persons called commissioners, to say to the Americans that they would give up all claim to tax them, and allow them to send representatives to Parliament.

Tell what the commissioners said.

Why did not Congress heed the offer ?

51. Congress refused to listen to the proposal. It was too late ; nothing but independence would now suit the people.

THE SCENE SHIFTS.

Did the French keep their promise ?

52. The French were as good as their word. They immediately fitted out a large fleet with several thousand troops, and sent them out to help the Americans in the summer of 1778. The English were now afraid that the French ships would come up the Delaware River, and shut them up in Philadelphia. Hence the British commander began to march his army to New York.

What did the English fear ?

What did the British commander do ?

53. Washington, with his troops, forsook his log-huts at Valley Forge, and pursued. Who pursued them ?
 There was a fight at Monmouth, in which Where did a fight take place, and the result ?
 the British got the worst of it. But they succeeded in reaching New York. The American army now encamped at White Plains, near New York City. Where did the armies now settle down ?

54. Soon afterwards the French fleet arrived ; but it did nothing that season, and at the end of the year it sailed for the West Indies. What of the French fleet ?

MASSACRE OF WYOMING.

55. Nothing else that you need to remember happened during the year 1778, except what is called the Massacre of Wyoming [*wi-o'ming*]. What massacre is now spoken of ?
 This was a beautiful valley in Pennsylvania. It was a scene of peace and plenty, of bright meadows and green hills and sparkling streams. What of the valley of Wyoming ?

56. A large party of Tories were angry because many of the men of Wyoming had gone to help Washington. They joined with them a number of Indians, and attacked the peaceful inhabitants. All but sixty out of four hundred men were massacred. The women and children were scalped, and the Tell about the massacre.

houses and barns and crops were burned, leaving the beautiful vale a scene of utter desolation.

How did
Washington re-
venge this deed?

57. Washington punished the Indians severely. A short time afterwards he sent a force that attacked and defeated the savages in Pennsylvania and Western New York, and burned forty of their villages.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTH.

Where was
the war carried
on after 1779?

58. From the year 1779 the war was carried on almost entirely in the South.

Tell two suc-
cesses of the
British.

59. At first the British were the most successful. They took the city of Savannah, and overran the whole of Georgia. Charleston surrendered next, May, 1780. Then they overran the whole of South Carolina, which had very few troops to defend it.

What were
the British able
to do now?

Tell about
Marion and
Sumpter.

60. Yet the British did not have everything their own way. There arose a number of dashing leaders, like Marion and Sumpter and Lee, who, by their rapid and brilliant movements, annoyed the British terribly. With small bands of daring spirits, they would dash suddenly on detachments of the enemy, and cut them off. There are many stories

told of the adventures and exploits of these brave and self-denying men.

61. During the summer of 1780, Congress sent an army to South Carolina, under General Gates. A great battle took place at Camden, August 16. Here the Americans were very badly defeated, losing about two thousand men. Gates retreated rapidly into North Carolina. Soon afterwards, General Greene was given the command of the Southern army.

When was an army sent South ?

Where was the first great battle ?

Tell the result.

Who followed Gates in command ?

62. In 1781 the Americans began to have some success at the South.

When did the Americans begin to have some success ?

63. The first success was at Cowpens, where an American detachment under Morgan defeated a British force led by the terrible Tarleton. The next action was at Guilford Court House, North Carolina. The losses in this fight were about equal.

Where was the first success ?

When was the next action, and what of it ?

64. The greatest battle in the South was at Eutaw Springs. The British lost eleven hundred men. In the mean time the enterprising troopers, Marion, Sumpter, and Lee, captured various posts held by the enemy.

Where was the greatest battle ?

65. The British now began to see that they could not conquer the South. They there-

What did the British now see ?

Where did they go?

fore retired to their stronghold at Charleston, and there they remained till the close of the war.

TREASON OF ARNOLD.

What are we now to read of?

66. We are now to read a dark page in the history of our country, — the treason of Benedict Arnold.

Give an account of Arnold.

67. Arnold was an American general, and had distinguished himself for his bravery in many of the early battles of the Revolution. But afterwards he fell into bad ways, and finally he resolved to betray his country.

What plan did he form?

68. Arnold knew that West Point, a strong fortress on the Hudson, was so important a point that the British would give almost anything for it. He therefore asked Washington for the command of that post, and Washington, not suspecting his treasonable design, gave it to him.

What did he say to the British?

69. He now signified to the British his willingness to give up the fort, and Major André, a young British officer, was sent up from New York by General Clinton to make a bargain with him. It was agreed that Arnold should put the British in possession of

Who was sent to arrange matters?

What was agreed?

the fort, and that they should give him fifty thousand dollars and a general's command.

70. Now we must learn how this dangerous plot was spoiled. André set out to return to New York City. On the way he was stopped by three militia soldiers. Thinking that they sided with the English, he told them he was a British officer. They then seized him and carried him off a prisoner.

Tell how the plot was discovered.

71. André was soon after hung as a spy. But the great traitor, Arnold, escaped to the English at New York City, and was soon afterwards fighting against his countrymen.

What became of André?
What of Arnold?

SIEGE OF YORKTOWN.

72. We now come to the last battle of the war. It was fought at Yorktown, in Virginia.

Where was the last battle of the war fought?

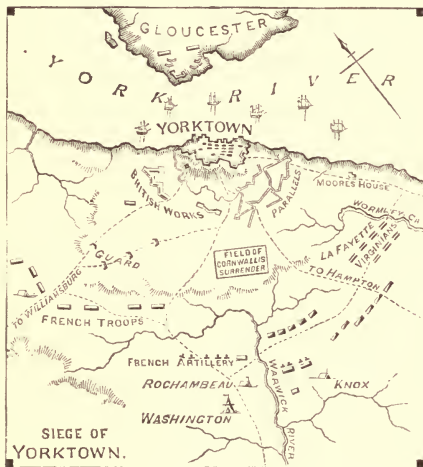
73. In the summer of 1781, Lord Cornwallis was stationed at Yorktown with eight thousand troops. Washington was near New York City, preparing to attack that place, still held by General Clinton. But he suddenly changed his plan and marched quickly against Cornwallis at Yorktown, reaching there at the end of September. He was joined by a large number of French troops,

Where were the two main armies in the summer of 1781?

What change of plan did Washington make?

By whom was he joined?

which had just arrived in the Chesapeake, in a fleet commanded by Count De Grasse.



74. The allied French and American armies now laid siege to Yorktown. You will see on the map the British works, and the parallels of the Americans; you will see where the headquarters of Washington were and the headquarters of Rochambeau, the chief commander of the French troops; you will observe, also, the French

men-of-war in the York River, preventing the British from getting away by water. Cornwallis saw finally that his situation was hopeless, so he surrendered on the 19th of October, 1781.

CLOSE OF THE WAR.

75. This splendid victory really closed the war. The British government saw that the Americans could not

QUESTIONS. — Tell about the siege. Date of Cornwallis's surrender. What was the effect of this victory?

be conquered. Then they began to speak about stopping the fighting.

76. More than a year was spent in arranging a treaty of peace, between commissioners of the two countries. Finally, the treaty was signed at Paris, September 3, 1783, and Great Britain acknowledged the United States as an independent nation.

What was done the next year?

When was the treaty signed?

77. Before the end of the year the last red-coat had left our shores; the patriot soldiers of the Revolution returned to their homes, and Washington retired to his farm at Mount Vernon, Virginia.

State what happened before the end of the year.

THE CONSTITUTION.

78. The war of the Revolution left our country terribly exhausted. The people had suffered fearfully. Thousands had been killed, and the land was filled with widows and orphans. Towns had been burned and fields lay uncultivated. All the arts of peace had had to stop during the war. Our country was deeply in debt, and there seemed to be no way of paying it.

What was the state of the country at the close of the war?

Tell of the loss of life.

Of the destruction of property.

The debt.

79. But the worst thing of all was that our country had no regular government. Con-

What was the worst evil of all?

What body
had managed
during the war ?

Was the con-
federation a *real*
union ?

What did
Washington
say about it ?

What step
did the wise
men take ?

Where did the
convention
meet ?

What was
their plan of
government
called ?

Tell about its
adoption.

When did it
go into effect ?

What of the
President ?

gress had managed matters during the war, and the States had bound themselves by an agreement called "Articles of Confederation."

But it was not a real *union* of the States. "We are," said Washington, "one nation to-day, and thirteen to-morrow, — who will treat with us on these terms ?"

80. The wise and good men of the country, seeing these evils, called a convention of delegates from each of the States to make "a more perfect union." The delegates assembled at Philadelphia in 1787. They debated long over the matter, and finally agreed upon a plan of government. This plan was named "THE CONSTITUTION."

81. The Constitution had to be adopted by two thirds of the States before it could become the law of the land. During the next year eleven out of the thirteen States ratified it. The 4th of March, 1789, was appointed as the day when it was to go into effect.

82. The Constitution provided that a chief magistrate called president should be elected by the people. All hearts turned towards Washington, who was accordingly chosen first President of the United States.

III. GREAT MEN OF THE REVOLUTION.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.



George Washington.

1. The greatest *character* of the war of Independence was Washington. This means that he was great in every way, not only as a soldier, but as a statesman and a man.

Who was the greatest *character* of the war?

What does this mean?

2. Washington was born in Virginia, not

His birth-place.

far from the city now bearing his name.

You have already learned something of his early history, and how he took part in the disastrous campaign of Braddock. Even then, as a young man, he was marked for his self-reliance, courage, and love of the right.

What of his early experience?

When the Revolution broke out, and Congress was looking for a man to lead its armies, it was upon Washington that the choice fell. He was then forty-two years old.

When did Congress choose him as commander?

How old was he?

What is said of Washington compared with other officers ?

Examples of defeats.

Of retreats.

Had the enemy to pay dearly ?

Example of his turning on them.

What is said of his march on Yorktown ?

Give some examples of trying scenes where Washington kept his firmness and faith.

Why was he perfectly unselfish ?

Give examples of this.

3. There were, perhaps, in the American army, officers who were more dashing than Washington ; but there was none that so united *all* the qualities which make a great captain. He was sometimes defeated, as at Long Island and on the Brandywine. He had often to retreat before the enemy, as in New Jersey and in Pennsylvania. But he made the enemy pay dearly for any success.

4. Sometimes he would turn upon them (as at Trenton, after his retreat behind the Delaware), and deliver a stunning blow when the enemy least expected it. His march on Yorktown, after outwitting Clinton at New York, was a great stroke of generalship.

5. That which more than any one thing in the character of Washington made the success of the Revolution was his *firmness* in the worst times and places. Amid the ice of the Delaware and in the terrible, trying scenes of Valley Forge, he never for a moment lost faith in the cause.

6. Washington was perfectly *unselfish* because he was perfectly *patriotic*. He refused to take any pay. He refused to listen when his troops proposed to make him king.

7. The person at whose house he was quartered at Valley Forge said that one day, while walking in the woods, he heard a voice as in supplication. He drew near, and found Washington in prayer! Such was the character of the man who was called "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

Tell the story illustrating Washington's religious character.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.



Benjamin Franklin.

8. Seventy years before the Declaration of Independence, Benjamin Franklin, the greatest *statesman* of the Revolution, was born. His father was a soap and candle maker in Boston. After going to school

Who was the greatest *statesman* of the Revolution?

for a little while, Benjamin was made to help his father; but he did not like the business, and chose to learn printing with an elder brother.

What of his youth?

9. When about nineteen years old, he went to Philadelphia, reaching it on foot,

His arrival in Philadelphia.

with his pockets stuffed with shirts and stockings, and a loaf of bread under his arm. A young lady who saw him in this plight walking along the street laughed at him. The same young lady was afterward his wife.

How did he
get to be a
leading man?

10. By hard work as a printer, and by studying late and early, Franklin soon got to be one of the leading men, not only of Pennsylvania, but of America. He was learned in science. By flying a kite during a thunder-storm he brought the lightning down from the clouds. A key was fastened to the string of the kite, and when he saw the spark come from the key, he made the discovery that lightning and electricity are the same thing.

What did he
find out about
lightning?

11. Franklin was one of the greatest patriots of the Revolution. His most valuable service to his country was getting the French to aid the colonists. The plain Pennsylvanian was a wonderful favorite at the brilliant capital of France. Court and people were alike charmed with his simple manners. The French King finally agreed to send out ships and troops to America, and these helped in the struggle very much indeed.

What was
Franklin's
greatest service?

Tell about
him in Paris.

Was he suc-
cessful?

12. Franklin was a leader in making the Constitution. Though then eighty years old, his wisdom did much in laying deep the foundations of our government. Franklin wrote his life in a book called his "Autobiography," and every boy would do well to read it.

Did he help make the Constitution?

His Autobiography.

PATRICK HENRY.



Patrick Henry.

13. The leading *orator*, who excited the people to rise against the tyranny of Great Britain, was Patrick Henry. Henry was a Virginian. In his youth he led a rather wayward life, and it was thought that he

Name the leading *orator* of the Revolution.

What of his youth?

would not amount to much. After a while, however, it was found that God had gifted him with wonderful eloquence.

What was afterwards found?

14. This was fully discovered in 1765, when he became a member of the Virginia Legislature. He was the first to offer a resolution against the Stamp Act, and he made a splendid speech on the subject.

When was this clearly shown?

He was the first to offer a resolution against what?

Tell the incident in the debate.

15. In the midst of the debate he exclaimed, "Cæsar had his Brutus, Charles the First his Cromwell, and George the Third" — "Treason!" cried the Speaker, — "Treason, treason!" echoed from every part of the house. Henry faltered not a moment, but, fixing on the Speaker an eye of fire, he finished his sentence, — "*may profit by their example.* If *this* be treason, make the most of it."

How did the people now look on him?

16. From this time, Patrick Henry became the idol of the people of Virginia. His influence was felt, also, throughout the whole country. He headed the first military movement in Virginia (which was immediately after the battle of Lexington), and drove out the royal governor, Dunmore.

What did he do?

To what office was he elected?

Shortly afterwards, Henry was elected the *first governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia*. In this position he did a great deal to help on the war.

Describe his appearance.

17. Patrick Henry was nearly six feet high, spare and raw-boned, with a sunburnt sallow complexion, and a face deeply furrowed. He was a natural orator of the highest order. As a statesman he was distin-

What of him as an orator?
As a statesman?

guished for his boldness. With these qualities he did a great work, at the early stage of the Revolution, in rousing the people to the defence of their liberties.

Were not these qualities of great use to his country?

LAFAYETTE.



Marquis de Lafayette.

18. The Marquis de Lafayette was the brightest example of those noble volunteers who came from Europe to fight in the cause of liberty.

What is said of Lafayette?

19. Born to high rank and a vast fortune in France, La-

What is said of him when he came over?

fayette crossed the ocean to give his sword to America when he was but nineteen years old. He had applied to the American agents in Paris for passage; but they were unable to furnish him with a vessel. "Then," said he, "I will fit out a vessel myself"; and he did so.

Relate the anecdote about the vessel.

20. Lafayette arrived in America in 1777, and was immediately made a major-general. He lived in the military family of Washington, who loved him as a son. His generosity

When did he reach America?

Washington's opinion of him.

His generosity. was boundless, and when his troops lacked clothing or equipment he furnished them at his own expense.

What was his most brilliant performance in war? 21. Lafayette's most brilliant military operation was when he opposed Lord Cornwallis in Virginia. Afterwards he was present at the siege of that place, and led the storming of the redoubt in the most gallant manner.

Tell about his last visit. 22. After the fall of Yorktown, Lafayette returned to his native land. The last time he visited America was in 1824, when he was sixty-seven years old. He was called the guest of the nation, and passed through twenty-four States in a triumphal procession.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

What is meant by saying that Jefferson was the greatest political philosopher? 23. Jefferson was the great *political philosopher* of the Revolution. This means that he was the ablest writer about the principles of our government.

Give an account of him.

24. He was a Virginian, and studied to be a lawyer. He was



Thomas Jefferson.

the best scholar of all the great men of the Revolution. He was a very accomplished man, being a bold horseman, a skilful hunter, a fine violinist, a brilliant talker, and well versed in many languages.

Tell about his scholarship and accomplishments.

25. The greatest service which Jefferson did his country was writing the Declaration of Independence. He was a member of the famous Continental Congress, and that body appointed him to compose it. It was signed by all the members of the Congress, and adopted July 4, 1776.

State the greatest thing he did for the country.

26. The Declaration says that "all men are created equal." This is the foundation of democracy, which means government by the *people*. All through the Revolution Jefferson was one of the leading patriots, and he became president of the United States.

Give a passage from the Declaration.

What was Jefferson afterwards?

27. It will interest the scholar to know that Jefferson was the author of our convenient denominations of United States money, — the mill, cent, dime, dollar, etc.

GENERAL NATHANIEL GREENE.

28. After Washington, the greatest soldier of the Revolution was General Greene.

Who was the greatest soldier after Washington?

Who was he?

When did he first distinguish himself?

Did Washington think well of him?

Tell the incident at Germantown.

29. Nathaniel Greene was the son of a Quaker preacher in Rhode Island. He first distinguished himself in the battle of Lexington. Washington soon saw that he was a very fine officer, and promoted him to a high command. He fought under Washington in most of the battles in the North.



Nathaniel Greene.

30. In the battle of Germantown an amusing thing happened. Greene's aide-de-camp, Major Burnet, wore his hair in a cue. In the heat of the battle this cue was cut off by a musket-ball. Greene, seeing this, said, "Don't be in haste, Major; just dismount and get that long cue." The Major did so. A few minutes afterward another shot came whizzing so close to General Greene as to take from his head a large powdered curl. The British were hotly pursuing. "Don't be in haste, General," said Major Burnet; "dismount and get your curl." The General, however, did not follow the advice.

31. The greatest thing General Greene did in the war was his campaign in the Carolinas. He was several times forced to retreat, but did so with wonderful skill. Then he would swoop back on the British and punish them severely. Thus by his fine generalship the enemy were at last forced to give up the whole South.

What was Greene's greatest campaign?

Tell about his generalship.

JOHN PAUL JONES.



John Paul Jones.

32. The greatest *naval warrior* of the Revolution was John Paul Jones, — the most daring captain that ever trod a deck.

Who was the greatest naval warrior?

33. Jones was a Scotchman, and went to sea when a mere lad.

Tell some of Jones's history.

He came to this country about the time of the breaking out of the war. Congress gave him a commission in 1775, and the mast of the ship he was on, the Alfred, floated the first stars and stripes ever hoisted on any war vessel.

He comes to this country.

Tell an interesting fact about the stars and stripes.

34. During the next three or four years,

What of him during the next few years?

in various vessels, he scoured the high seas, capturing or destroying scores of British ships, and making descents upon the British coasts, where his name became a terror.

Mention his most wonderful exploit.

35. The most wonderful exploit of John Paul Jones was his fight with the British ship *Serapis*. The battle took place near the coast of Scotland. Jones's ship was called the *Bon Homme Richard*. The *Serapis* carried heavier metal than Jones's ship. Jones, however, boldly lashed his vessel to the enemy's side. Then, beneath the pale light of the moon, began a fearful struggle.

Where did the fight take place?

Tell about the beginning of the battle.

Repeat what you can of the fight.

36. The muzzles of the guns touched, and the crews fought hand to hand, with musket and cutlass. Thrice both vessels were in flames. After two hours of carnage the British captain asked Jones if he had surrendered. The little commander replied, "I have only begun my part of the fighting."

Tell about the surrender of the British captain.

37. At length, after the *Serapis* had lost over two hundred men (Jones's loss being even greater), her captain struck his colors. As the American ship was leaking badly, Jones got his crew on board the captured vessel, and the next morning the *Bon*

Homme Richard went down. And thus ended the most daring and desperate combat in naval annals.

What became of the Bon Homme Richard?

OTHER DISTINGUISHED SOLDIERS.

38. General Gates is famous for his campaign against Burgoyne in New York, in 1777. He forced Burgoyne to surrender with his whole army.

For what is Gates famous?

39. General Israel Putnam was one of the *dashing* officers of the Revolution. He was a farmer in Connecticut, and was ploughing the field when the news of Lexington came to him. He did not stay even to unyoke his oxen, but, mounting his horse, rode rapidly to Boston. Putnam was one of the leading officers at Bunker Hill. As the British advanced, he told his men not to fire until they could see the whites of the enemies' eyes. He was not a *great* general, but he was very brave, and his soldiers called him "Old Put."

What of Putnam?

What of him at the beginning of the war?

At Bunker Hill?

Was he a *great* general?

40. Another officer of great valor was General Anthony Wayne. The most notable thing which he did was the capture of Stony Point, an important British stronghold on the Hudson. It was taken by a night

Name another valorous officer.

Relate the most notable thing he did.

attack at the point of the bayonet. Congress awarded Wayne a medal.

Relate the bold feat performed by Ethan Allen.

41. One of the boldest feats of the early part of the war was accomplished by Ethan Allen. With a small party he took by stratagem the British fort of Ticonderoga. When he ordered the commander to surrender, that officer asked by whose authority. "In the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress!" shouted Allen. The fort, with all its cannon, was given up.

What two gallant officers killed during the war are named?

42. Of the gallant officers who were killed during the war, remember two names in particular, — Joseph Warren, the noble patriot, killed at Bunker Hill; and General Montgomery, who fell in an assault on Quebec.

What other name is mentioned?

43. There is one other name which should be cherished by every American. It is that of Robert Morris. He was not a soldier, but he did a great deal to supply what is called the "sinews of war," that is, *money*. Morris managed the finances of the country. It was he that enabled Washington to march and fight by furnishing him with funds and supplies. Do you not say, therefore, that he, too, was a noble patriot?

What was he?

Tell about Morris.

IV. A REVIEW LESSON.

1. *We have now gone over what period?*

The period of the **American Revolution**.

2. *What was the cause of the Revolution?*

The injustice of Great Britain in **taxing** the American colonies.

3. *Where did the war break out?*

In **Massachusetts**.

4. *Name the early battles and tell the result.*

Battle of **Lexington**, April 19, 1775, American success; **Bunker Hill**, June 17, 1775, the British held the field, but the battle was as good as a victory to the Americans. **Washington** took command in July, besieged the British, and forced them to **evacuate Boston** in March, 1776.

5. *What is the date of the Declaration of Independence?*

July 4, 1776.

6. *Give an account of the campaign in New York.*

It began in August, 1776, with the battle of **Long Island**. The British were victorious. Washington had then to give up **New York City**; he

retreated up the Hudson, and the British took **Fort Washington**. The whole campaign in New York was a failure for the Americans.

7. *Give an account of the campaign in New Jersey.*

Washington **retreated** through New Jersey, and retired behind the **Delaware** into Pennsylvania. But on Christmas night of 1776 he recrossed the Delaware, captured a large body of the enemy at **Trenton**, and forced the British to go back to the northern part of the State. This campaign was, on the whole, a fine success.

8. *Give an account of the campaign in Pennsylvania.*

In the summer of 1777 the British moved from New York by water to **Pennsylvania**. Washington's army marched overland, and the two met on the **Brandywine**. The Americans were defeated. This enabled the British to take **Philadelphia**. The campaign was unsuccessful for the Americans. The army wintered at **Valley Forge**.

9. *Give an account of Burgoyne's campaign.*

Burgoyne invaded New York, but was met by the Americans under General **Schuyler**, and afterwards under **Gates**. Two severe actions were fought near **Saratoga**, and Burgoyne **surrendered** his whole army at Saratoga, October 17, **1777**.

10. *When did the French help the Americans?*

In **1778**, by sending out war vessels and troops.

11. *What was the effect of this?*

The British gave up **Philadelphia** and retreated to **New York**. Washington followed them, fighting one indecisive action at **Monmouth**, and then took position at **White Plains**, N. Y. Nothing important took place between the two armies in New York after this.

12. *To what place was the war now shifted?*

To the **South**.

13. *Give an account of the campaign in the South?*

The British sent a large force to the South at the end of 1779. They captured **Savannah** and **Charleston**, and overran all **Georgia** and **South Carolina**. An army was sent down there under General

Gates, in 1780, but the British were most successful. General **Greene** then took command. He had often to retreat, but he managed very well, and finally cooped the British up in Charleston, where they stayed till the end of the war.

14. *What was the best battle of the war?*

The siege of **Yorktown**, Virginia.

15. *Tell about it.*

Lord **Cornwallis** was with an army at Yorktown. **Washington** moved rapidly from New York to that place. He was joined by a French force under **Rochambeau** and a French fleet under **Count de Grasse**. They besieged the British, and Cornwallis **surrendered** his whole army, October 19, **1781**.

16. *What took place the next year?*

Negotiations for peace.

17. *When was the treaty of peace signed?*

September 3, **1783**.

18. *What was our government called at this time?*

The **Confederation**.

19. *When did the United States under the Constitution begin?*

March 4, **1789**.

20. *Who was the first president of the United States?*

George Washington.

PART III.

THE UNITED STATES.

I. THE TIMES OF WASHINGTON.

1. WITH the founding of the government under the Constitution begins the history of our country as the UNITED STATES.

When does the history of our country as the United States begin?

2. You will remember that our country was, first of all, under the rule of England, and consisted of *British colonies*. Then, that the colonies rebelled (1775), and declared their *independence* (1776). Finally, that the *Constitution* was made, and the Union under which we are now living was established, 1789.

Mention the first period of our country's history.
The second.

The third.

3. Washington was the first president of the Union. He was inaugurated, that is, he began to *be* president, April 30, 1789. The capital of the Union was at this time New York, and it was on the balcony of the old Federal Hall that Washington swore to support the Constitution.

When and where was Washington inaugurated?

4. As you advance in your studies, you

will be able to understand better about the government of our country. For the present, try to remember that the Constitution has arranged that the United States government shall consist of three branches:—

How many branches of the government are there?

What is the executive branch?

The *executive* branch,—that is, the President, who *executes* the laws.

The legislative?

The *legislative* branch,—which is Congress, consisting of the Senate and House of Representatives: this is the law-making power.

The judicial?

The *judicial* branch,—which consists of the Supreme Court, whose duty it is to *interpret* the law.

Tell how the government was put in motion under Washington.

5. Now, under President Washington, our government was put into operation very much as it is now,—that is, Congress, composed of representatives, elected by the people, met to make laws; and Washington, with his assistants (called his Cabinet), began to administer the government.

Were there difficulties?

6. You would know without being told that there must have been many difficulties in starting the government. One great trouble was that the country was very deeply in debt.

What was the great trouble?

What is said of Alexander Hamilton?

7. One of the great men of Washington's Cabinet was Alexander Hamilton. He was

Secretary of the Treasury. He proposed a plan which Congress adopted, and by which the heavy debts of the Revolutionary war were paid, and means were obtained for carrying on the government.

8. There were several other difficulties which had to be met, — difficulties at home about taxes, and on the western frontier with the Indians, and disputes with England and France. But during Washington's administration these things were all settled.

Name some of the other difficulties.

Were they all settled?

9. The time for which a president is elected is four years ; but after this he may be chosen for a second term. Washington was re-elected ; hence he was president for eight years, that is, from 1789 to 1797.

What is said of the time during which Washington was president?

10. The people would have been very glad to elect Washington for a third term ; but he would not consent. He retired to his home at Mount Vernon, where he died December 14, 1799. Remember this date by thinking that it was in *the last month of last century*.

Would Washington be re-elected?

Where and when did he die?

11. In reading about the United States in the times of Washington, you must try and picture to yourself something very different from our country at present.

Was our country in Washington's time as it is now?

Tell about the number of States then.

The territory they filled.

Compare the number of people then and now.

What two great means of travel were lacking then?

What other matters were in their infancy?

What of our country as a young nation?

12. There were then but fifteen States,—the old Thirteen, together with Vermont, admitted into the Union in 1789, and Kentucky in 1792. These filled hardly more than the narrow strip along the Atlantic sea-coast, east of the Alleghanies; whereas our country now stretches across the entire American continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

13. The population of the United States in Washington's time was only about four millions, which is not more than one tenth of the people inhabiting our broad Union.

14. In Washington's time, there was not a steamboat on any American waters. There was not a mile of railroad or télégraph on any part of the American continent. The commerce of the United States was very small. The mines were not worked. No cotton or sugar—two of our country's greatest products now—was raised.

15. In fact, the United States was a young nation setting up for itself in the world,—not with a very large capital, but rich in pluck, energy, faith, and virtue, and with a broad continent on which to write its future.

II. OUR PRESIDENTS.

1. HERE is a list of the presidents of our country. It is not to be memorized; but read it over carefully, so that you may be able to turn to it again.

What list is here given?

2. First president, — George Washington, of Virginia. Two terms, 1789 to 1797.

Administration of Washington.

3. Second president, — John Adams, of Massachusetts. One term, 1797 to 1801.

Of John Adams.

4. Third president, — Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia. Two terms, 1801 to 1809.

Of Jefferson.

5. Fourth president, — James Madison, of Virginia. Two terms, 1809 to 1817.

Of Madison.

6. Fifth president, — James Monroe, of Virginia. Two terms, 1817 to 1825.

Of Monroe.

7. Sixth president, — John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts. One term, 1825 to 1829.

Of John Quincy Adams.

8. Seventh president, — Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee. Two terms, 1829 to 1837.

Of Jackson.

9. Eighth president, — Martin Van Buren, of N. Y. One term, 1837 to 1841.

Of Van Buren.

10. Ninth president, — William H. Har-

Of Harrison.

rison, of Ohio. Was inaugurated March 4, 1841, and died within a month.

Of Tyler. 11. Tenth president, — John Tyler, of Virginia. Had been vice-president under Harrison, on whose death he became president; served out the term, that is, till 1845.

Of Polk. 12. Eleventh president, — James K. Polk, of Tennessee. One term, 1845 to 1849.

Of Taylor. 13. Twelfth president, — Zachary Taylor, of Louisiana. Died in office, 1850.

Of Fillmore. 14. Thirteenth president, — Millard Fillmore, of N. Y.; vice-president under Taylor, and served till the end of the term, 1853.

Of Pierce. 15. Fourteenth president, — Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire. One term, 1853 to 1857.

Of Buchanan. 16. Fifteenth president, — James Buchanan, of Penn. One term, 1857 to 1861.

Of Lincoln. 17. Sixteenth president, — Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois. Served from 1861 to 1865. Re-elected, but assassinated in April, 1865.

Of Johnson. 18. Seventeenth president, — Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee; vice-president under Lincoln, and served till 1869.

Of Grant. 19. Eighteenth president, — Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois. Became president, 1869. Two

Of Hayes. 20. Nineteenth — R. B. Hayes
Of Ohio — From 1877 — 1881



Daniel Boone in Kentucky.

III. THE GREAT WEST.

BOONE AND KENTUCKY.

1. THE story of the pioneers who settled the great West is one of the most interesting and romantic chapters in the history of our country. The first three settlements beyond the Alleghany Mountains were made in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Ohio. It was from these places that population gradually spread, and settled the whole West.

Who was the earliest pioneer?

2. The first pioneer who began a settlement in the vast wilderness was Daniel Boone. He was born in North Carolina. Being very fond of a wild, free life, Boone left his home about six years before the American Revolution began, and with a few companions threaded his way to the country south of the Ohio River.

What can you tell about Boone?

Give a description of the country he saw.

3. Standing on the banks of that stream, he looked abroad over a limitless landscape of stream, wood, and hill. Over its face roamed vast herds of buffalo. It was the home of many tribes of savage Indians; but for these Boone was well prepared, being himself a sort of Indian and a mighty hunter. He wore a cap of fur and the buckskin dress of the red man, and was armed with hunting-knife and rifle, as you see him pictured on the previous page.

Why did Boone not fear the Indians?

Describe his dress and arms.

Tell about his adventures.

What of his companions?

4. Boone had many daring adventures and hair-breadth escapes among the savages. He was several times captured, but always got away. His companions were not so fortunate, for three of them were killed by the Indians and one was eaten by wolves; so finally Boone and his brother were left alone.

However, they built themselves a cabin of poles and bark, and stayed there hunting and fishing and surveying the broad country.

What did he and his brother now do ?

5. After remaining two or three years, they returned home to bring out their wives and children, and were joined by several other families. In 1775 (which you will remember was in the same year as the battle of Lexington), they settled in Kentucky at a place which they called Boonesborough.

When and where did they settle down ?

6. Two or three years after this, Boone was captured by the Indians. They took a great fancy to him and treated him kindly, but he made his escape, and after traveling 160 miles in four days rejoined his family.

Relate Boone's adventure with the Indians.

7. The settlements at first suffered greatly from the Indians, who were very hostile. Many dreadful deeds were done in early times. The name Kentucky means, in Indian, "the dark and bloody ground," and so indeed it was in the times of Boone.

What of the Indians ?

Meaning of the word Kentucky.

8. You must not think that Kentucky was a *State* at this time, for it was then under the government of Virginia. After the war of the Revolution, large numbers of people from Virginia and North Carolina went to

Was Kentucky a State at this time ?

When did it
become a State?

Kentucky, and in 1792 (which was in Washington's administration) it came into the Union as a State.

TENNESSEE.

Tennessee
belonged to
what State?

9. Tennessee at first belonged to North Carolina. It was settled by a colony of people who fled from the ill treatment of the British in the Carolinas, in the war of the Revolution. They found a home on the Cumberland River, near where Nashville now is.

Who settled
it?

Where did
they locate?

State admit-
ted when?

What other
States were set-
tled from there?

10. Tennessee became a State in 1796, and was the mother of many other States in the great valley of the Mississippi.

OHIO.

Who settled
Ohio?

11. Ohio was settled by a company from New England. There were about fifty of the band, who were led by Rufus Putnam (a son of "Old Put."). In the year 1787 they reached Pittsburg, where they built a boat which they named the "Mayflower." Launching her on the Ohio, these new Pilgrims sailed down stream for five days, and finally made a settlement at a place which they named Marietta [*May-re-et'ta*]

Tell how they
emigrated.

Where did
they make their
first settlement?

12. Other emigrants from New England soon joined them. They were intelligent, hardy, and moral people, and Washington took great interest in this first settlement of the Northwest.

What sort of people joined them?

How did Washington feel about it?

13. At this time the woods and prairies of Ohio swarmed with Indians. They were very hostile to the whites, who now began to overrun their hunting-grounds. War soon broke out. Several battles took place, in which the Indians were successful. Afterward General Anthony Wayne (whom you remember as the bold officer that captured Stony Point) was put in command.

Tell about the Indians in Ohio.

What of the fights?

Who was put in command?

14. Little Turtle, who was the chief of the Indians, said that the whites had now a leader who never slept, and advised the tribes to make peace. But they would not. In a great battle the savages were defeated by Wayne, who, in 1795, forced them to make a treaty, giving up the whole of Ohio. In the year 1802, Ohio came into the Union.

Tell what Little Turtle said.

When were they defeated?
The treaty.

When was Ohio made a State?

15. Tens of thousands of settlers now moved to the West, and the great States of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, and Wisconsin were one by one added to the Union.

What other States were founded?

IV. THE SECOND WAR WITH ENGLAND.

How long was it ere our government had to go to war with England?

How long did it last?

What two nations of Europe were at war?

What did our government say?

What orders did England and France make in regard to American ships?

1. THE United States were not twenty years old before they had to go to war with England a second time. This war was called the war of 1812, because it began in that year. It lasted about two years, and ended early in 1815.

2. Now you must try to understand the cause of this contest. For several years before it began, France, headed by the great Napoleon, was at war with England. The United States said that they would not side with either nation, that is, that they would be *neutral*. But Napoleon would not have American ships trade with the British. England also was not willing to have American ships trade with the French. Napoleon made an order closing British ports to American vessels, and England did the same with regard to the French ports.

3. England pretended that American vessels were not obeying this order, and so Brit-

ish men-of-war began capturing them. Hundreds of American ships were thus taken.

Why did the British begin capturing our ships?

4. Besides this, England said that she had a right to search American vessels to see if they had on board of them any sailors belonging to Great Britain. On this pretence our ships were searched, and many seamen were taken from them and forced to serve in the British navy. In some cases the sailors taken had been naturalized in this country, others were American-born citizens. The English naval officers behaved in a very insolent way.

What was the Right of Search?

Tell what was done.

Who were some of the sailors taken?

5. At last the American government would not put up with this high-handed conduct any longer, and in 1812 declared war against England. James Madison, the fourth in the list, was then president.

When did our government refuse to stand this?

RAIDS INTO CANADA.

6. The Americans began the war by making raids into Canada, but these did not amount to much. On the other hand, the British captured Detroit.

What of the raids into Canada?

What place did the British take?

7. In the second year of the war, General Dearborn, the American commander-in-chief,

Tell what places the Americans took in 1813.

What of these places afterwards?

Were the sea-fights better than the land ones?

Name some of the great sailors.

Tell the story of Lawrence.

Which was the grandest victory?

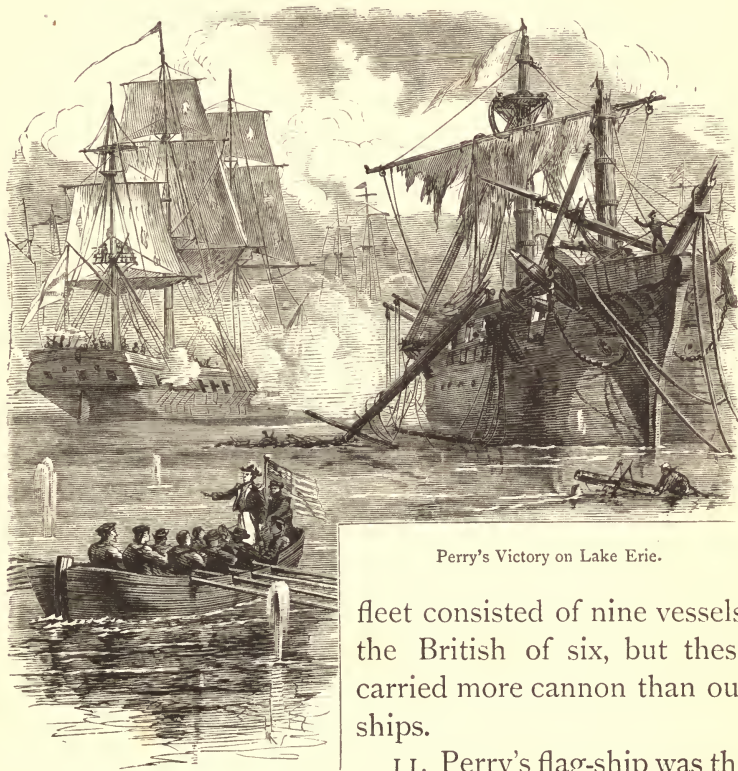
sent a force which took York, now Toronto. Another force moved against Fort George, at the mouth of the Niagara River, and captured it. After a while most of the troops were taken elsewhere. Then the British turned the tables on the Americans. They recaptured Fort George, and made several raids into Northern New York, plundering and burning settlements.

8. While most of the *land operations* of the years 1812 and 1813 did not turn out well for the Americans, our *navy* performed a number of brilliant exploits. Those gallant sailors, Porter and Decatur and Bainbridge, captured many a British war-ship.

9. Captain Lawrence, in the frigate Chesapeake, attacked the British frigate Shannon near Boston Harbor. Lawrence was mortally wounded, but his dying order, "Don't give up the ship," became the watchword of American sailors.

NAVAL OPERATIONS.

10. The grandest naval victory of the war was gained September 10, 1813, by Commodore Perry on Lake Erie. The American



Perry's Victory on Lake Erie.

fleet consisted of nine vessels, the British of six, but these carried more cannon than our ships.

11. Perry's flag-ship was the *Lawrence*, named in honor of the brave commander of the *Chesapeake*. (See page 134, ¶ 9.) A flag bearing that hero's dying words, "Don't give up the ship," was

QUESTIONS. — What of the two fleets? Name the flag-ship.

What was the signal?

displayed as the signal for action, and the fight began.

Describe the British fire on the flag-ship.

12. The British vessels leveled most of their guns at the Lawrence. For two hours they poured in their broadsides, till her cannon were dismounted, and she lay upon the water almost a wreck. Only fourteen, out of her crew of one hundred men, were unhurt.

What had now to be done?

13. It was now clear that he must make his way to another vessel,—a very dangerous thing to do. Taking his battle-flag with him, he descended into an open boat and made his way to the Niagara, under fire of the whole fleet of the enemy. (See illustration, p. 135.)

Describe his daring deed.

14. The hearty cheers with which the American sailors greeted Perry's deed were followed by the thick broadsides of their vessels. In fifteen minutes the entire British squadron surrendered, and Perry was able to write his pithy despatch, "We have met the enemy, and they are ours."

Give an account of Perry's attack and the British surrender.

His pithy despatch.

AMERICAN VICTORIES IN CANADA.

Mention some American victories in Canada in 1814.

15. In the summer of 1814, the Americans won several victories on the Canadian frontiers. Chippewa and Lundy's Lane were

the most important. In the latter battle General Winfield Scott, who afterwards led the Americans in the Mexican war, greatly distinguished himself.

What officer was at Lundy's Lane?

16. These successes drove the British from the Niagara frontier.

Their effect.

BATTLE OF LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

17. In September, 1814, the beautiful Lake Champlain was the scene of another great naval combat.

Where and when did the next naval fight take place?

18. The American fleet was under Commodore McDonough, the British under Com-

The commanders?



modore Downie.

For more than two hours the hostile squadrons poured their fire into each other. Nearly all the British ships

Give an account of the fight.

were sunk or taken, and when the action closed there was not a mast standing in either fleet.

19. The victory of the Americans was hailed with shouts of joy by thousands of spectators gathered on the shore.

Who hailed the victory?

Speak of the fight at Plattsburg.

20. During this battle the British land forces attacked the Americans at Plattsburg, which was near by. They were repulsed, and when the fleet surrendered, the British army beat a hasty retreat.

THE BRITISH AT WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE.

Give an account of the attack on Washington.

21. In August, 1814, a British force marched against the city of Washington, which then had no troops to defend it. They burned the Capitol and other public buildings, and went back to their ships.

Where did they next go?

22. The British then sailed to the neighborhood of Baltimore, and bombarded Fort McHenry without success. There was also a skirmish near Baltimore, but as the British general, Ross, was killed, the enemy retreated to their ships and sailed away.

Tell what took place.

23. It was during the bombardment of Fort McHenry that our beautiful national song, "The Star-Spangled Banner," was composed by Francis S. Key.

What of "The Star-Spangled Banner"?

BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS.

Which was the last battle?

24. The last action of the war was the famous battle of New Orleans. A force of

twelve thousand of the best English troops under Sir Edward Packenham approached that city, January 8, 1815. It was defended by General Andrew Jackson, with six thousand militia.

Tell about the British force.

The American.

25. Jackson had intrenched his men behind a long embankment. As the British lines advanced, they were met by a deadly fire from the rifles of American marksmen, and mowed down in great numbers.

Give an account of the battle.

26. It was an overwhelming defeat to the British. Their commander fell, and over two thousand were killed or wounded. The American loss was only thirteen!

Who beat?

Tell the losses on each side.

PEACE.

27. Perhaps you will be surprised to learn that the battle of New Orleans was fought after a treaty of peace had been made. The treaty had been signed at Ghent, in Belgium, a fortnight before, but the news had not then reached this country.

Had a treaty of peace been already made?

Why then was the battle fought?

V. GROWTH OF OUR COUNTRY.

BEYOND THE MISSISSIPPI.

When was the Louisiana Purchase made, and what was it?

1. IN 1803 the United States bought from France the vast territory between the Mississippi River and the Pacific Ocean. This is called the "Louisiana Purchase."

What power had claimed it?

2. The whole country west of the Mississippi had been claimed by Spain. But in the year 1802, Spain gave up her right to France. At this time, Napoleon the Great was ruler of France. He offered to sell Louisiana to the United States for fifteen million dollars. Jefferson, who was president at the time, bought it in 1803.

To what nation did she give it up?

What did Napoleon offer to do?

Who bought it, and when?

Name the first State carved out of it?

When admitted?

3. The first State carved out of this purchase was Louisiana, which came into the Union in 1812. But this was not all. You will see what a great thing this purchase was for the United States, when you learn that it covered what afterwards became the great States of Missouri (admitted 1821), Arkansas (admitted 1836), Iowa (admitted 1846), Min-

Name the other States afterwards carved out of this purchase.

nesota (admitted 1858), Kansas (admitted 1861), and Nebraska (admitted 1867).

4. Besides this, the purchase of Louisiana gave the United States control of both sides of the Mississippi and all its tributaries. Napoleon said about it: "This accession of territory strengthens forever the power of the United States, and I have just given to England a maritime rival that will sooner or later humble her pride." This prophecy came true in the war of 1812, as you have seen.

What other advantage did this give us?

What did Napoleon say?

When did this come true?

HAMILTON AND BURR.

5. In 1804 a great sensation was made in the country by the death of Alexander Hamilton, who, you remember, was Secretary of the Treasury under Washington.

Whose death caused great feeling?

6. Aaron Burr, then Vice-President of the United States, a very talented but bad man, was a rival of Hamilton's. He challenged him to fight a duel, which took place at Weehawken, and Hamilton was killed.

What of Aaron Burr?

Tell about the duel.

7. Burr now disappeared from public view, but he afterwards turned up out West, where he is said to have made a conspiracy to separate the Western States from the Eastern.

What now became of Burr?

Why was he
let off?

He was arrested and tried for treason, but as our government could not prove that he had been doing this, he was set free.

WAR WITH THE BARBARY PIRATES.

Where are the
Barbary States?

8. In the northern part of Africa, on the shore of the Mediterranean Sea, are the Barbary States, as they are called. For a long time these were the home of pirates, who used to capture vessels on the Mediterranean, and sell their crews into slavery.

What of their
pirates?

What did our
government do
about it?

9. For a number of years the United States paid these people a certain sum of money every year not to trouble their ships. But at last the pirates of Tripoli (one of these States) became so insolent that President Jefferson in 1803 sent a naval force under Commodore Preble to punish them.

What made
the President
punish them?

Tell about the
capture of the
Philadelphia.

10. One of the American fleet, the frigate Philadelphia, while chasing a small craft of the enemy, ran upon a rock, and was captured by the Tripolitans.

Give an ac-
count of the
deed of Deca-
tur.

11. This was a great prize for the pirates, but in February, 1804, Lieutenant Decatur entered the harbor of Tripoli in a small schooner at night, boarded the Philadelphia,

and burned her. After this, Commodore Preble several times bombarded Tripoli, and finally in 1805 the governor, or "bashaw," as he was called, was glad to make peace.

What ended the war?

FULTON AND THE FIRST STEAMBOAT.

12. The first steamboat in the world began to run on the Hudson River in the year 1807.

Tell about the first steamboat.

13. The steamboat was invented by Robert Fulton, a Pennsylvanian, who was born ten years before the breaking out of the Revolu-

Who invented it?



What can you say of him?

His steamer on the Seine led to what?

Name of the boat.

Tell about its trial-trip.

Was the Clermont like our steamers?

tion. He was originally a painter; but went to Europe, and got interested in the steam-engine. He made a little steamer on the river Seine in France: this was a success as an experiment; so he came to New York and built what was thought to be quite a large steamboat.

14. The name of this boat was the Clermont. It made its trial-trip to Albany in thirty-six hours,—a great improvement on the river-sloops, which took a week or more. As she sailed up the river, the people hailed her with surprise and delight.

15. Of course she was very different from those you now see floating on our rivers and lakes, or steaming out of our great seaports; but when you behold these, remember that, giants though they are, they have all come from the little Clermont of Robert Fulton.

BATTLE OF TIPPECANOE.

Had the Western Indians forgotten the lesson Wayne taught them?

16. You saw that General Wayne taught the Indians of the Northwest a severe lesson. But after a while they forgot it. Just before we got into the war of 1812 with England, British agents went to the Indians and stirred

them up to break the treaty they had made with the Americans.

Who stirred them up to hostility?

17. At the head of the Western Indian tribes was the famous chief Tecumseh, a giant in strength, and noted for his craft and eloquence. He had a brother named "The Prophet."

Describe Tecumseh.

And the Prophet.

18. Tecumseh went off to rally the tribes, and the Prophet collected his followers at the mouth of the Tippecanoe River, in what was then called Indiana Territory. William H. Harrison, afterwards president of the United States, was governor.

What did the two do?

What was Indiana then?

Who was governor?

19. Harrison wisely concluded not to wait till Tecumseh had marshaled his tribes; so he went to the Indian army on the Tippecanoe. He was met by ambassadors of the red men, who said they wanted peace, and would make a treaty the next day.

What did Harrison do?

What did the Indian ambassadors say?

20. That very night the savages, with real Indian bad faith, attacked the American camp. Concealed in the long prairie grass, they shot their deadly rifles into the American camp. But Harrison was prepared for them, and as soon as it was dawn, he charged upon them, and routed the Indians

Give an account of the Indian attack.

Tell what Harrison did.

Date of the battle.

with great slaughter. And this was the battle of Tippecanoe, fought November 7, 1811.

FLORIDA PURCHASED BY THE UNITED STATES.

Who first settled Florida?

21. Florida, as you remember, was taken possession of by the Spaniards soon after the discovery of America. It did not become a part of the United States till 1821, when our government bought it of Spain. Florida was admitted into the Union as a State in 1845.

When did it become part of the United States?

When admitted?

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AFTER WASHINGTON'S DEATH.

We take a view of the growth of our country how long after Washington?

22. Let us pause here, and see what had been the growth of our country during the quarter of a century after the death of Washington. This would be the year 1825. John Quincy Adams had just become president.

Who was now president?

How many stars were there in our flag?

23. There were now twenty-four stars in our flag, showing that the old Thirteen States had grown to twenty-four.

Population.

24. The *four* millions of population had increased to over *twelve* millions.

What of the prosperity?

25. The prosperity of our country was at this time very great. Agriculture and commerce were both very flourishing. The ex-

tensive cultivation of cotton (made profitable since the invention, by Eli Whitney, of a machine called the cotton-gin) had enriched the South.

What made the South rich?

26. The North was now beginning to engage largely in manufactures. To encourage these President Adams was in favor of what is called a *tariff*, which means duties or taxes laid on articles manufactured abroad and brought into this country. Such a tariff was made by Congress in 1828. This enabled the Eastern people to make great profits out of their cotton goods, iron, etc. But the people of the South were much opposed to the tariff, because, not being a manufacturing people, they naturally wished to buy as cheaply as possible.

What of the North?

Tell why Adams favored a tariff.

What is a tariff?

When passed by Congress?

Its effect.

How did the South look on it?

27. It was about this same time that great works like canals and railroads began to be built. The Erie Canal, which unites Lake Erie with the Hudson River, was opened during Adams's administration.

What began to be built at this time?

Name the great canal.

28. Then, too, the first railroad was constructed (at President Adams's own town of Quincy), — the beginning of the vast network of iron roads now covering our country.

What of the first railroad?

The first railroad for carrying passengers was the Baltimore and Ohio, begun in 1829.

DEATH OF JOHN ADAMS AND THOMAS JEFFERSON.

What notable event happened in 1826?

29. The fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1826, was rendered remarkable on account of the death of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, the second and third presidents. Jefferson was the author of the Declaration; Adams, its great advocate in Congress. The last words of Adams were, "Thomas Jefferson still survives"; but Jefferson was already lying dead in his home at Monticello.

Tell about these two great men.

JACKSON'S ADMINISTRATION.

When did Jackson become president?

30. On the 4th of March, 1829, General Andrew Jackson became president.

What have we learnt of Jackson?

31. You have already learnt something about General Jackson, and know that he was the hero of the battle of New Orleans. He was a man of tremendous *will*, — of immense energy and determination, and of very fiery temper; but the people liked him.

Tell what manner of man he was.

What was the most important matter under Jackson?

32. The most important matter in Jackson's time was what is called "nullification."

33. To understand this, remember what was said about the Southern people's opposing the tariff. Well, in 1832, Congress increased the duties. South Carolina said they should not be collected in her harbors. This was called *nullifying*, or making null and void the laws of the United States.

Tell what you remember of the meaning of nullification.

34. Jackson said he should enforce the law, and sent General Scott down to Charleston to see about it. But in the mean time the matter was settled to the satisfaction of the South. Henry Clay had got Congress to pass a law arranging for the gradual lessening of the duties.

What did Jackson say and do?

How was the matter settled?

WEBSTER, CLAY, AND CALHOUN.



Daniel Webster.

35. Our three greatest orators and statesmen during the first half of the present century were Webster, Clay, and Calhoun.

Name the three great orators and statesmen.

36. Daniel Webster was born in New Hampshire, in 1782. His father was a hum-

Give an account of Webster's early life.

What offices did he fill?

What of him as an orator?

His greatest speeches were what?

Describe his appearance.

Date of his death.

Give an account of Clay's early life.

To what office was he elected?

Relate the anecdote of him.

What is said of his manners?

Date of his death.

ble farmer; but he managed to send Daniel to college. He afterwards studied law, and in 1812 he was elected to Congress from Massachusetts. He was one of the grandest orators that ever lived. His greatest speeches were made in favor of the Union and in opposition to the "State rights" doctrine of the South. He had a large frame, and a head as massive as his mind. He died in 1852.

37. Henry Clay was born in Virginia, but removed early to Kentucky. The little schooling he got was in a log-cabin; but soon his genius showed itself. He was elected to the Senate, and rose to have a commanding voice there. When he proposed the "compromise bill," his friends said it would lessen his chances for the presidency. "I would rather be *right* than be *president*," was Clay's noble reply. His manners were peculiarly winning, and no statesman was ever more *loved*. He died the same year as Webster.



Henry Clay.

38. John C. Calhoun was born in South Carolina, in 1782. He was the greatest

When and where was Calhoun born?

What is said of him?



John C. Calhoun.

statesman of the South.

For forty years he was in public life, and had much influence, especially in the South. He was noted for the keenness of his intellect and the force of his logic.

For what was he noted?

Calhoun was a powerful advocate of the doctrine of the right of a State to secede from the Union.

What doctrine did he advocate?

This has made his name disliked in the North; but Webster said of him: "He had unspotted integrity and honor unimpeached; nothing groveling, low, or meanly selfish came near his head or heart." He died in 1850.

What effect had this?

What did Webster say of him?

Date of his death.

39. These three great men were all candidates for the presidency and were all *unsuccessful*.

What remarkable fact is stated?

INDEPENDENCE OF TEXAS.

40. From the earliest period, what we now call the State of Texas had been claimed as a

What had Texas been?

What is said
of the American
settlers?

part of Mexico. However, many Americans had settled in that region. They did not like the way the Mexican government treated them, so, in 1835, they rose up and declared Texas an independent State.

Who forced
the Mexicans to
give up?

41. War now broke out. General Sam Houston [*heu'stun*] led the Americans. He fought so skilfully that Santa Anna, the Mexican commander, had to give up in 1836. Then our government acknowledged the independence of Texas. In 1845, Texas was admitted into the Union.

What did our
government
then do?

When did
Texas come
into the Union?

THE FIRST TELEGRAPH.

Where was
the first tele-
graph?

42. The first telegraph ever built was stretched between Washington and Baltimore, in the year 1844.

Who invent-
ed it?

43. The telegraph was invented by Professor Samuel Morse, a native of Massachusetts. Congress gave him thirty thousand dollars to try if his invention would work.

Repeat what
is said.



Professor Samuel F. B. Morse.

It was a perfect success, and now we have over one hundred thousand miles of telegraph.

What of the telegraph now?

THE MEXICAN WAR.

44. When Texas was annexed to the United States, Henry Clay said that the annexation would be a cause of war with Mexico.

What did Henry Clay say about annexation?

A war with that country broke out in 1846, which lasted two years, and resulted in the complete success of the United States.

What war took place?

45. We must now learn the *causes* of the war. There were three principal reasons.

How many causes of the war were there?

First, the Mexicans, being very angry because Texas had joined the Union, committed many outrages on the Texans; this stirred up a very hostile spirit. Secondly, the Southern States were jealous of Mexico, because slaveholding had been abolished by its government, in obedience to the Pope of Rome; and Mexico was likely to afford an easy place of refuge for fugitive slaves. The third reason was that ever since Texas had separated from Mexico the Mexican government had been disputing about what was the right boundary between its territory and Texas. The Mexican government said the Nueces [*nway'sees*] River

Tell the first.

The second.

What was the third reason?

What did our
government
propose?

Was it ac-
cepted?
What then?

State what
our government
now did

Did this lead
to war?

What effect
did the news
have?

What did
Congress do?

What of Tay-
lor meanwhile?

was the right boundary; the United States said it was the Rio Grande [*ré'o grand'y*]. Then the United States government proposed that a line should be fixed by commissioners appointed from each country. This proposal the Mexicans rejected. Then they began to injure and insult the Texans.

46. Under these circumstances, our government, in the spring of 1846, ordered General Taylor to advance with a force to the Rio Grande. This immediately led to a conflict. Two actions took place, and General Taylor was victorious in both.

47. When the news of these battles reached the United States, it set the whole country in a blaze. Congress declared war, raised a large army, and put it under General Scott.

48. In the mean time, General Taylor continued successful, and beat the Mexican general Santa Anna in two more battles, — at Monterey (September, 1846) and Buena Vista [*bway'nah vee's tah*].



General Scott.

49. General Scott began his campaign (March, 1847) by capturing the seaport of Vera Cruz. He then commenced his march toward the Mexican capital.

How did Scott begin his campaign?

What then?

50. The first opposition met with was at the rocky pass of Cerro Gordo, where Santa Anna was intrenched. This position was carried by storm, and the army continued its march up the high table-land of Mexico.

Where was the first opposition met?

State the result.

51. From Puebla the advance was up the Cordilleras [*cor-deel-yed'ras*]. Reaching their crest, the army saw before it a magnificent panorama of snow-capped mountain-peaks, while in the beautiful valley below lay the ancient capital of the Montezumas. It was the very scene on which Cortez and his armored array of Spaniards had gazed more than three hundred years before.

From here the advance was where?

Describe the scene from the crest.

Who had gazed on it in olden times?

52. For the defence of the city, the Mexicans had a number of fortresses and castles, beginning about fifteen miles beyond its limits. The first of these strongholds was Churubusco, which was taken by assault. After this there remained the massive citadel of Chapultepec, built upon a rock, which rose one hundred and fifty feet from the plain.

What had the Mexicans for the city's defence?

What of the first?

What remained after this?

Describe the attack.

53. After a heavy bombardment, the storming column was thrown forward. With a shout and rush the Americans made their way up the steep rock, and leaped the intrenchments, sweeping away the Mexicans.

What was the effect of the fall of Chapultepec?

54. Chapultepec had been their main reliance, and when it was taken they lost all hope. Next day, September 14, 1847, the American army entered the city of Mexico.

When did the army enter the capital?

What was the result of the capture of the city?

55. The capture of the Mexican capital ended the war. In February of the next year a treaty of peace was made. By this treaty the Mexicans gave up to our government the whole of California and New Mexico.

Date of the treaty.

State what the Mexicans gave up.

CONQUEST OF CALIFORNIA.

What did Fremont hear and do?

56. Just before the breaking out of the Mexican war, Captain John C. Fremont, who was in Oregon, heard that the Mexicans in California were giving trouble to some Americans who had settled there; so he went into California and headed the Americans. They beat the Mexicans in several little engagements, and Captains Sloat and Stockton took some of the California seaports.

Were the Americans victorious?

What was the result?

57. The result was, that when the war

closed, in 1848, California was part of the territory which the Mexican government gave up to the United States.

DISCOVERY OF GOLD.

58. Very soon after California was given up to the United States, a great discovery took place there. This was the finding of gold in large quantities.

What great discovery took place in California, and when?

59. The gold was found accidentally on the American River (a branch of the Sacramento) in a mill-race that was building for a Colonel Sutter.

How was the gold found?

60. When the men began to look farther, they found the precious metal in great abundance. Soon the news spread. From the East, and in fact from almost the whole world, thousands of people flocked to the *El Dorado*, as it was called, or land of gold.

Did they find more of it?

What took place when the news spread?

61. The growth of California was perfectly wonderful. Soon San Francisco became a great city, and is now the centre of all the commerce with India and China. California now produces not only gold in great abundance, but large quantities of wheat and wool and wine.

What of the growth of California?

What of San Francisco?

What does California now produce?

When admitted into the Union?

62. California was admitted into the Union as a State in 1850.

THE NEW FAR WEST.

What was thought to be the West, formerly?

63. When your parents were *your* age, the West used to be Ohio and Illinois; but every year people moved farther and farther towards the setting sun, and now we have a *new* "Far West" beyond the Mississippi.

Where is it now?

When were Kansas and Nebraska settled?

64. It was about twenty years ago that Kansas and Nebraska began to be settled. Kansas was admitted into the Union in 1861, and Nebraska in 1867.

When admitted?

When did the Mormons go West?

65. In 1846 the sect of people called the Mormons removed from Illinois into the very heart of the Rocky Mountains. They settled in Utah under Brigham Young, and founded the city of Great Salt Lake. They believe in having many wives.

Where did they settle?

What led to the settlement of Nevada?

66. The discovery of silver in Nevada led to the settlement of that country, and in 1864 it came into the Union as a State. Gold in Colorado has attracted large numbers there. The great rush of people to the Pacific coast soon settled Oregon, and in 1859 it came into the Union as a State.

What settled Oregon?



Beyond the Mississippi.

67. Now the vast plains beyond the Mississippi, which used to be crossed with such toil by the emigrants, with their slow-moving ox-trains, are traversed by the great Pacific Railroad, and you go from New York to San Francisco in seven days!

QUESTION. — What can you say of the great plains now?

Tell what you see in the picture?

68. You will notice in the last picture a scene beyond the Mississippi. You will observe the astonished Indians, who may stand as the emblem of the *past*, gazing on the flying locomotive, the type of the *present*.

THE SLAVERY STRUGGLE.

What subject has always given great trouble?

69. Almost since the beginning of our government, the subject of slavery has given great trouble in our country.

When were there slaves North as well as South?

Were there many in the North?

70. In the old colonial times, there were negro slaves in the North as well as in the South. But in the North they were few in numbers, and gradually they became fewer.

Why did slavery flourish in the South?

71. In the South slavery flourished greatly. This was owing to the great demand for negroes to work on the plantations, cultivating tobacco, cotton, sugar, and rice. By the year 1860, the blacks of the South had increased to about *four millions*.

How many negro slaves in 1860?

When did there begin to be a feeling against slavery?

72. About fifty years ago, there began to be quite a strong feeling against slavery on the part of many people at the North. This showed itself very strongly in the year 1820, when it was proposed to admit Missouri as a State. The South wanted it to be a slave

When did this show itself?

State; the antislavery people desired that it should come in as a free State.

73. The matter was finally arranged by what is called the "Missouri Compromise." In this it was agreed that slavery should be allowed in Missouri, but excluded in the new territories north of the southern line of Arkansas.

How was the matter at last arranged?

74. Thirty-four years after (in 1854), when it was proposed to make Kansas a territory, those who favored slavery succeeded in having this compromise done away with. Congress passed a law that in Kansas the people were to be left to say whether they would have slaves or not.

When was this compromise done away with?

What law did Congress pass about slavery in Kansas?

75. Now there began a great rush into Kansas of those who opposed and those who favored slavery. There was quite a long "border warfare" there, and this kept up the excitement all over the country.

What rush now began?

What took place?

76. After this there were several things, such as the "Fugitive Slave Law" and the "John Brown raid," which stirred up a great deal of bad feeling.

What other things happened to make bad feeling?

ELECTION OF LINCOLN.

77. Such was the state of the country in the year 1860, when the time came to name

This was the state of the

country at what time?

Were there several candidates named?

Who was nominated by the Republicans?

When was the vote?

Who was elected?

Give what is said about Lincoln.

He took the side of what party?

When was he assassinated?

a candidate for the presidency to succeed Mr. Buchanan.

78. There were several persons named by the different political parties. The man nominated by the *Republican* party (which was opposed to slavery being spread any farther) was Abraham Lincoln. The people voted on the 6th of November, 1860, and when the votes were counted, it was found that Lincoln was elected president.

79. Abraham Lincoln was born in Kentucky, but when he was a young man he moved with his parents to Illinois. He had very little schooling. However, he studied law and was elected to Congress. When the



Abraham Lincoln.

Republican party arose, he took that side very strongly. Lincoln was tall and gaunt in person, with a sad, careworn face. We shall afterwards see that he was assassinated in the year 1865.

SECESSION.

80. At the time of Lincoln's election, there is no doubt that most of the people, North and South, loved the Union. But there were violent men on both sides. In the South there were the Secessionists, who said that when the people of the North voted for Mr. Lincoln it showed that they were bent on abolishing slavery.

Did most of the people love the Union at this time?

Who stirred up bad feeling?

What did the Secessionists say?

81. The secession leaders soon set the whole South in a blaze. South Carolina took the lead, and in December, 1860, *seceded*, that is, left the Union. Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas followed within a month.

What did the Secessionists soon do?

Which State seceded first?

What States followed?

82. In February, 1862, these States formed a government of their own, which they called the *Confederate States*. They elected Jefferson Davis president.

What was the Southern government called?

Who was president?

83. It was now plain that the government must either allow the seceded States to go out, or fight to bring them back. You will now see how out of these troubles there grew a tremendous war.

What was it now plain must be done?

PART IV.

THE REBELLION, OR WAR OF SECESSION.

I. THE WAR BEGINS. — FORT SUMPTER.

When Lincoln became president, how many States had seceded ?

What had the Secessionists done ?

What was almost the only fort the United States held ?

Who defended it ?

What had the Southern force done ?

Tell about the bombardment, and the result.

1. ABRAHAM LINCOLN became president on the 4th of March, 1861. At this time seven Southern States had seceded from the Union. The Secessionists had seized the forts and arsenals and navy-yards of the government in the South.

2. At the time of President Lincoln's inauguration, Fort Sumpter, in Charleston Harbor, was almost the only fort in the South where the United States forces had a foothold. It was defended by a small garrison under Major Anderson.

3. A large Southern force under General Beauregard [*bo-regard'*] had built batteries to fire on the fort.

4. The bombardment began on the morning of April 12, 1861. At the end of thirty-six hours, Anderson surrendered the fort.

5. The news of the bombardment of Fort Sumpter caused the greatest excitement throughout the North. It was plain that there was now to be WAR, and Sumpter was the first scene in this dreadful drama of blood.

What effect did the news of the fall of Sumpter have?

6. The President immediately called for seventy-five thousand volunteers. This call was answered with the greatest zeal. From all quarters armed men hastened forward to Washington City.

What did Lincoln call for?
Was it answered?

Where did the troops go?

7. In the mean time eight other slave States, including Virginia, had seceded. The Confederate government made Richmond its capital, and soon there was a large Southern force in Virginia.

How many other States had meanwhile seceded?

What city was made the capital?

8. The Commander-in-Chief of the Union army was the veteran General Scott. He sent troops across the Potomac into Virginia. Several skirmishes took place at this early period of the war; but there was no important battle until Bull Run, in July, 1861.

Who was the Union commander?

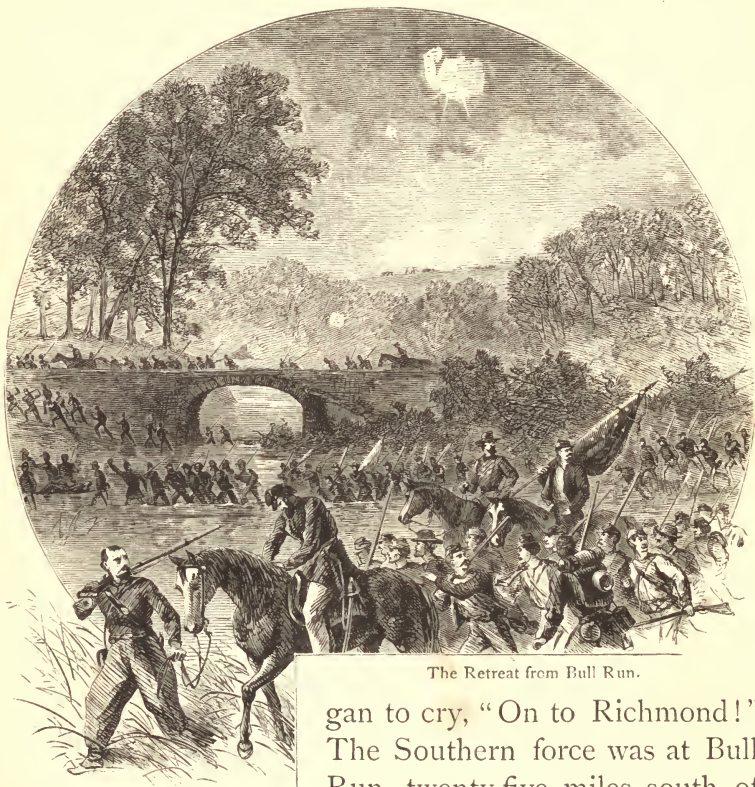
What did General Scott do?

Leaving out skirmishes, what was the first important battle?

II. BATTLE OF BULL RUN.

9. When the people of the North saw a large force collected at Washington, they be-

What did the North now begin to cry?



The Retreat from Bull Run.

gan to cry, "On to Richmond!" The Southern force was at Bull Run, twenty-five miles south of Washington. Beauregard was in command.

10. The Union army moved out under General McDowell (General Scott being too old to take the field), to

QUESTIONS. — Where was the Southern army posted? Who commanded? The Union army went forth under whom?

attack the Confederates at Bull Run. There was a fierce fight there on Sunday, July 21, 1861. Both sides fought with great valor, and up to three o'clock in the afternoon the Union army had rather the better of it.

Where was the battle?

Tell about it.

11. Then fresh troops came to help the Confederates, and they broke the ranks of the Union soldiers, who began to retreat. The officers could not stop them. They fled across the stone bridge (see illustration on the previous page), and soon the rout became a panic. The troops could not be stopped till they reached the fortifications around Washington.

When fresh Southern troops came up, what took place?

Tell about the retreat.

12. The principal *effect* of the battle of Bull Run was to show the whole country that a terrible war was upon it,—not a holiday affair, as many had supposed. Both sides now set to work forming great armies. President Lincoln called for *half a million* of troops. The whole South, also, rushed to arms.

What was the principal effect of Bull Run?

What did each side do?

13. General George B. McClellan, who had been successful against the Confederates in West Virginia a short time before Bull Run, was now made General-in-Chief. He passed the winter in training the army.

Who was made Union commander?

III. BATTLES AND CAMPAIGNS OF 1862.

Were there a great many battles during the war?

14. During the long war of four years which now followed, there were so many battles that you would not be able to remember the names of half of them. You may hereafter read the history of the war in larger books; but for the present it is only needful for you to know the *principal* battles and their *result*.

We are to learn about the most important, are we not?

15. In 1862 the war opened at the West. The first important event was the

Where did the war open in 1862?

CAPTURE OF FORT DONELSON.

Where was Donelson?

16. Fort Donelson was a stronghold of the Confederates on the Cumberland River, in Tennessee. It was the key-point in a line of defences to guard the Southwestern States against invasion from the North.

Why important?

What force and fleet moved against it?

17. A Union force, under Brigadier-General U. S. Grant, with a fleet of gunboats commanded by Commodore Foote, moved against Fort Donelson. It was besieged by land and bombarded from the river till the Confederates surrendered (February 16, 1862).

What was the end of the siege?

18. The *effect* of the capture of Donelson was very important. It encouraged the North, and obliged the Southern army to leave the city of Nashville.

State the effect of the capture of Donelson.

BATTLE OF SHILOH.

19. The next great battle in the West was fought at Shiloh, on the Tennessee River. Generals Grant and Buell commanded on the Northern side, and Generals Albert Sidney Johnson and Beauregard on the Southern.

Name the next great Western battle ?

Who commanded ?

20. It was the Confederate side which made the attack (April 6). At first they were very successful, and drove the Union force down to the river's brink. But General Johnson was killed, night came on, fresh troops for the Union side arrived, and next morning, after a brisk fight, the Southerners retreated.

Which side made the attack ?

Tell about it.

How did the battle end ?

BRAGG'S INVASION OF KENTUCKY.

21. In the summer of 1862, a large Southern army, under General Bragg, moved northward from Chattanooga into Kentucky. The Union army had to fall back to the Ohio

In what direction did Bragg's army move ?

What did they do in Kentucky?

River. After the Southern troops had gathered a great quantity of supplies, they retreated. There was no battle with this army till December, 1862.

BATTLE OF MURFREESBORO'.

Name the next battle with Bragg's army.

Who was the Union commander?

Was it a hard fight?

State the result.

Repeat what were the three Western battles of 1862.

22. This action was fought between another Union army of the West under General Rosecrans and the Confederates under Bragg. It was a very hard fight, and lasted three days. The Union army held the battle-field, and hence it was a sort of victory; but both sides lost terribly.

23. You see, then, that the principal battles of the West, in 1862, were Fort Donelson, Shiloh, and Murfreesboro'.

MCCLELLAN'S CAMPAIGN ON THE PENINSULA.

State the first important event of 1862 in the East.

What was McClellan's idea in going to the peninsula?

Where were the Southern troops met?

24. In the East, the first important event of 1862 was the campaign on the Yorktown peninsula, in Virginia. General McClellan moved his army from Washington there by water, in the spring. The *object* was to take Richmond.

25. The Confederates were met behind earthworks at Yorktown, where Cornwallis

had surrendered to Washington. Here there was a siege of a month, and then the Southern army fell back toward Richmond.

26. Several battles took place in the vicinity of Richmond. But the Union army was not successful. General Lee was in command of the Southern army. He forced General McClellan to retreat to Harrison's Landing, on the James River. The Northern army was now ordered to be shipped back by water to Washington.

What took place here ?

State the result.

What did Lee force McClellan to do ?

Where was the Northern army now shipped ?

27. While this was going on, General Lee marched northward with his army. He beat a Union force under General Pope at Manassas, and then crossed the Potomac into Maryland.

What did Lee do while this was going on ?

BATTLE OF ANTIETAM.

28. In Maryland, one great battle took place between General Lee and General McClellan. This was the battle of Antietam, fought September 17, 1862. It was very hard fought on both sides, and resulted in great loss of life. In consequence of this battle, Lee was forced to recross the Potomac into Virginia.

What great battle took place in Maryland ?

Tell about it.

The result ?

BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG.

Name the next great battle in Virginia.

29. The next great battle in Virginia was at Fredericksburg, on the Rappahannock River. It was fought in December, 1862. The Confederate commander was General Lee; the Union commander was General Burnside, who had been put in the place of General McClellan, as leader of the army of the Potomac. The *result* was a terrible defeat to the Union army.

Who were the commanders?

Tell the result.

Repeat the chief battles of 1862 in the East.

30. You will see, then, that the principal battles of the East in 1862 were the campaign on the Peninsula, the battle of Antietam, and the battle of Fredericksburg.

CAPTURE OF NEW ORLEANS.

What is said of the capture of New Orleans?

What defended the city?

31. One of the greatest events of the war was the capture of New Orleans. The Confederates had forts below New Orleans to prevent the Union ships from going up and attacking the city. Thus, by holding New Orleans, the Confederates controlled the navigation of the Mississippi River.

When did the fleet go there, and under whom?

32. In the spring of 1862, a large fleet of war-vessels, under Admiral Farragut, sailed



The Capture of New Orleans.

to the Mississippi to attack New Orleans. The fleet sailed up stream till it came to the southern forts, St. Philip and Jackson. These Farragut bombarded for six days; but he could not do them much harm. What do you suppose he then determined to do? To *run past* the batteries.

33. The Confederates had stretched a stout chain

QUESTIONS. — What forts did it come to? Tell what Farragut did. What did he now determine to do?

Tell what defences of the river the Confederates had.

1909
1860
49

Give an account of running the batteries and the fight.

What was the result?

across the river to prevent the passage of the ships. They had also fire-rafts to let loose among the Union vessels, and floating batteries and gunboats. Farragut managed to destroy the chain, and on the 24th of April his fleet steamed past the forts, ran the fiery gantlet of the rafts, and met and destroyed the Confederate squadron. Then the fleet steamed up to New Orleans, which was forced to surrender.

THE MONITOR AND MERRIMAC.

What remarkable naval battle is spoken of?

34. One of the most remarkable naval actions on record was the combat between the Monitor and Merrimac, in March, 1862.

What was the Merrimac?

35. The Merrimac was a Confederate iron-clad war-vessel, which had been built at Norfolk. Suddenly, one day, she steamed out and attacked a fleet of Union war-vessels, near the mouth of James River. She ran against and sank the Cumberland, and compelled the frigate Congress to surrender. Next day she was to finish the rest of the fleet.

Tell about her raid on the Union ships.

What came on the scene during the night?

36. But during the night there arrived from New York a strange new iron craft,

which had just been built, and was called the Monitor.

37. It was nicknamed the "Yankee cheese-box," on account of its being a revolving iron tower placed on an iron-plated hull, which only rose a few inches above the water.

Tell about the Monitor.

38. In the morning, the Monitor attacked the Merrimac, and, after a fierce fight, compelled the terrible Confederate ram to steam, disabled, into Norfolk. A little while later she was blown up by the Confederates for fear of being captured by the Union force. This fight between two iron ships excited great interest all over the world.

Give an account of the fight.

What became of the Merrimac?

IV. BATTLES AND CAMPAIGNS OF 1863.

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

39. On New Year's day of 1863, President Lincoln issued his Emancipation Proclamation. This declared all the slaves within the borders of the Confederacy to be *free*.

What was the Emancipation Proclamation, and when issued?

VICKSBURG.

40. The capture of New Orleans opened the lower part of the Mississippi; but the

Where had the Confederates still a stronghold?

Confederates had a stronghold at Vicksburg. Here their batteries prevented the Union fleet from passing either up or down.

Who was the Union commander?

41. The task of taking Vicksburg was given to General Grant. During the early part of 1863, he tried several ways of capturing the place; but all failed. Finally, he thought of running past the batteries with the ships, and marching his army down *below* and in the *rear* of Vicksburg.

Tell what he did first?

What did he at last think of doing?

Was this plan carried out?

42. This plan was carried out. Grant succeeded in shutting up the Confederates in Vicksburg. The place withstood a siege of two months; but on the 4th of July, 1863, it had to surrender. Port Hudson, the last Confederate stronghold on the Mississippi, followed. Then the great river ran free to the sea.

Tell about the siege and the surrender.

What other stronghold fell?

Was the Mississippi now open?

BATTLES AT CHATTANOOGA.

When did Rosecrans advance from Murfreesboro'?

43. In the summer of 1863, General Rosecrans marched south from Murfreesboro', where you remember a great battle had been fought in December, 1862. The Confederates fell back to Chattanooga, Tennessee, and Rosecrans followed. Near Chattanooga

How far did he follow the Southern army?

the battle of Chickamauga was fought in September. It was a defeat for the Union army.

What battle took place ?
The result ?

44. Soon after this, General Grant took command of the army at Chattanooga. In November, he attacked the Southern army at Missionary Ridge, and forced it to retreat.

Tell what Grant did when he took command.

OPERATIONS AGAINST CHARLESTON.

45. One of the principal strongholds of the Confederates was Charleston. In the spring of 1863, a fleet of iron-clads, called monitors, under Admiral Dupont, went to attack Fort Sumpter. The fleet was repulsed, and the attack failed.

What is said of Charleston ?

Tell about the fleet that went against it.

The result.

46. After this General Gillmore built batteries, with great guns, on the islands near Charleston Harbor, and bombarded Fort Sumpter for months. It was at last knocked all to pieces; but the Union army was not able to take the fort or Charleston. They did not surrender till near the end of the war.

Tell what Gillmore did.

Was the Union army able to take Sumpter or Charleston ?

CHANCELLORSVILLE.

47. You remember that the last battle fought in Virginia was Fredericksburg. After that General Burnside was followed

Who followed by General Hooker in command of the army
Burnside in command of the of the Potomac.
Virginia army ?

Give an account of the battle of Chancellorsville.

48. In May, 1863, Hooker crossed the Rappahannock with his army. The Confederates, under Lee, met him at Chancellorsville, about ten miles from Fredericksburg. Here a desperate battle took place. The result was that the Union army was defeated with great slaughter, and had to recross the Rappahannock in very bad spirits.

Tell the result.

GETTYSBURG.

What was the greatest battle of the war ?

49. The greatest battle of the whole war was fought at Gettysburg, in Pennsylvania.

As Lee had beaten the Union army, what did he now propose ?

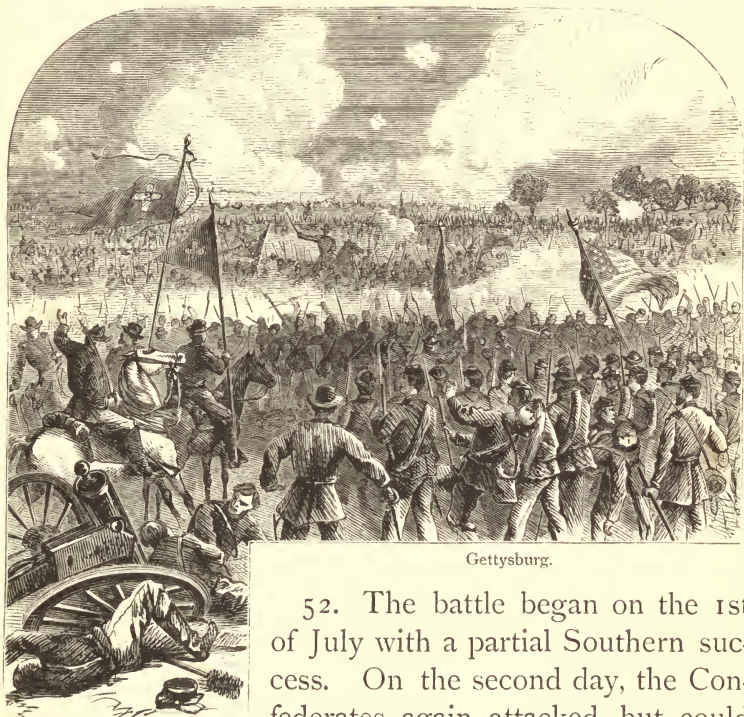
50. General Lee had beaten the Union army in Virginia several times ; so he thought he would carry the war into the North. He marched his army to the Potomac, which he crossed into Maryland. He then advanced northward into Pennsylvania, and it is supposed that he meant to go to Philadelphia.

Tell where he marched.

What did General Meade do ?

51. General Meade, who had lately been made commander of the army of the Potomac, hurried forward to meet Lee. The two armies met at Gettysburg, in Western Pennsylvania.

Where did the two armies meet ?



Gettysburg.

52. The battle began on the 1st of July with a partial Southern success. On the second day, the Confederates again attacked, but could not move the Union army.

53. The third day General Lee again made a fierce onset. There were nine hours of desperate fighting, and then the Southern army was driven from the

QUESTIONS. — Tell what took place the first day. The second day. Give an account of the third day's battle.

Tell the loss
of the South.

field. The Confederate loss in killed and wounded and prisoners was over thirty thousand!

Where did
Lee now re-
treat?

54. After the battle of Gettysburg, General Lee retreated into Virginia, and took position south of the Rapidan River. The

The Union
army did what?

Union army followed up to the north side; but nothing of importance took place there during the rest of the year.

V. BATTLES AND CAMPAIGNS OF 1864.

GRANT'S CAMPAIGN IN THE EAST.

What were
the two Union
armies in 1864?

Who com-
manded them?

55. The spring of 1864 saw two great Union armies in the field. General Grant had been put in command of all the United States forces. He left the Western army under the care of General Sherman, while he himself took command of the Army of the Potomac, in Virginia.

When did
Grant begin his
movement?

Tell what he
did.

56. In the month of May, General Grant crossed the Rapidan, and attacked the Confederates under General Lee in the Wilderness. The battle was not decisive for either side. However, Grant advanced and engaged Lee again, and so kept fighting all

the way down to the James River. The loss to the Army of the Potomac in this battle-march of a month was over fifty thousand men.

He fought till he reached what river?

Tell the Union loss.

57. When General Grant got down to the James River, he proceeded to lay siege to Petersburg and Richmond. This lasted during the whole winter of 1864-65. Several important actions took place; but there was nothing decisive till the spring of 1865.

What cities did Grant now lay siege to?

How long did the siege last?

SHERIDAN IN THE VALLEY.

58. In the summer of 1864, General Lee sent a force under General Early to attack Washington. They assaulted the works around the national capital, but were repulsed. Early then retired to the Shenandoah Valley.

Tell about Lee sending General Early to attack Washington City.

Where did Early retire to?

59. General Grant now sent an army under General Sheridan against Early. Sheridan won a brilliant victory at Winchester, in September, and the next month gained another battle at Cedar Creek.

Whom did Grant send against him?

Tell about Sheridan's victories.

SHERMAN'S MARCH TO THE SEA.

60. We must now turn to the West. At the same time that Grant advanced against

What general in the West moved the same time that Grant did?

By pushing the Southerners back, Sherman finally got to what city?

Why did Hood resolve to invade Tennessee?

What did Sherman do?

What had Thomas done meantime?

Lee (May, 1864), Sherman attacked the Confederates under General J. E. Johnston, in Georgia.

61. As Sherman advanced, he fought the army opposed to him, and compelled it to fall back. In this way he won his way to Atlanta, a very important point.

62. The Confederate government now put General Hood in place of Johnston. Hood determined to invade Tennessee, thinking this would force Sherman to retreat.

63. But in place of this, Sherman gave Thomas one half the army, to look after Tennessee, while with the rest he pushed through Georgia, burning and destroying, till he reached the sea-coast, and captured Savannah. In the mean time Thomas had met Hood's army at Nashville, and destroyed it.

FARRAGUT AT MOBILE.

What place was attacked by a fleet under Farragut?

64. In July, 1864, a powerful fleet, under Admiral Farragut, was sent against Mobile, the harbor of which was defended by two strong forts.

65. Farragut lashed his vessels together in pairs, stationed himself in the main-top

of his flag-ship, and thus ran the fire of the forts, with the loss of but one ship. He engaged and captured the Confederate iron-clad Tennessee, and afterwards, with the assistance of a land force, took the forts.

Give an account of what was done.

THE ALABAMA AND THE KEARSARGE.

66. During this year immense loss was caused to Northern commerce by certain Confederate cruisers built in England. From the beginning of the war, Southern privateers had been so active that now hardly a Northern merchant-ship could sail the seas.

From what did Northern commerce suffer?

67. The most destructive of these vessels was the Alabama, commanded by Captain Semmes. She had captured or burned over sixty ships; but in June, 1864, her career of destruction was brought to a close. The United States war-vessel Kearsarge [*keer'-sarj*], commanded by Captain Winslow, attacked the Alabama off the coast of France, and after a brilliant fight of an hour sent her to the bottom.

Which was the most destructive ship?

Give an account of the fight with the Kearsarge.

68. Now you must try to understand what is meant by the "Alabama Claims," of which you will read a great deal. You must remem-

Repeat what you can about the "Alabama Claims."

ber that the Alabama was built in England. The United States government knew that she was really being built for the Confederates, and asked the British authorities to prevent her from going to sea. But, notwithstanding this, the Alabama was allowed to sail out and destroy Northern ships. Hence the United States said England was to blame, and should pay damages.

VI. THE FINAL CAMPAIGN.

THE SITUATION IN THE SPRING OF 1865.

What was plain in the spring of 1865?

Why was it clear that the war was near an end?

69. In the spring of 1865, it was clear that the end of the Confederacy was nigh. Sherman had gone through the Southwest like a whirlwind of destruction. The United States war-vessels stood sentinel at every Southern seaport to prevent supplies from going in, and the resources of the South were nearly exhausted.

SHERMAN'S OPERATIONS.

Tell about Sherman's march northward from Savannah.

70. The final campaign was begun by Sherman. From Savannah his army began its advance northward (February 1, 1865) to join Grant's army in Virginia.

71. The Confederates had nothing to

oppose to the advance of Sherman except a feeble remnant of an army under General Joseph E. Johnston. They made several stands, but could not keep back the Union army, which marched northward through South Carolina and into North Carolina. Sherman advanced to Goldsboro', and Johnston retired with his force to Raleigh. Just at this time Grant was beginning in Virginia the series of operations which ended the war.

Could the Southern force keep back Sherman?

How far did Sherman advance?

In what other place were great events happening?

GRANT'S OPERATIONS.

72. In the spring of 1865, General Lee was still holding Richmond and Petersburg, with an army much reduced in strength. General Grant began his operations by sending a force to attack a part of the Confederate defences of Petersburg, at Five Forks. Here a battle was fought, April 1, in which the Confederates were defeated.

Where was Lee at this time?

How did Grant begin his operations?

73. Next day, a successful assault was made along the whole line of works in front of Petersburg. The result was that Lee, seeing that he could hold Petersburg and Richmond no longer, abandoned those places, and began a retreat westward.

What took place next day?

State the result.

Tell about the pursuit.

74. Immediately a hot pursuit was commenced. For a week the fearful race lasted. Several partial fights were made, and at last the Union van under Sheridan succeeded in planting itself squarely in front of the southern army. General Lee could now do nothing; so he surrendered his army to Grant at Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865.

When and where was the surrender?

Tell what took place between Sherman and Johnston.

75. In the mean time, Sherman had engaged Johnston at Raleigh, which city he entered April 13. At this time General Johnston heard of Lee's surrender. As he knew that resistance was now hopeless, he surrendered to General Sherman, April 26. By the end of May, *all* the Southern forces had laid down their arms, and the CIVIL WAR was at an end.

When was the civil war at an end?

ASSASSINATION OF LINCOLN.

76. The tidings of Lee's surrender caused great joy throughout the North. But in the midst of the rejoicings a terrible event happened. President Lincoln was assassinated in the theatre at Washington. The man who did the deed was a desperate and probably insane person, named John Wilkes Booth.

What terrible event happened at this time?

Give an account of the assassination.

Mr. Lincoln died the next morning. Booth fled, but was overtaken and shot by one of his pursuers.

PEACE.

77. At the end of May, a two days' review of the armies of Sherman and Grant took place at Washington. The disbanding of the troops now began, and a million of soldiers retired from the camp and bivouac to the pursuits of peaceful life.

Tell of the coming of peace.

VII. FACTS AND REFLECTIONS.

78. You have now learned the principal facts of the great civil war in the United States. It was one of the most lamentable contests in the history of the world, because it arrayed in strife the two sections of a people which had previously been the most happy and prosperous on earth.

Why was this war a lamentable war?

79. When the scholar grows up, and comes to study the history of our country more fully, he will learn that the seeds of this war were sown long before the men who waged the war were born. This should make us charitable in judging the conduct of the Southern people.

Why should we be charitable in judging about the war?

What is said
of slavery?

80. The principal *cause* of the war was slavery. The greatest *result* of the war was the abolition of slavery. This has proved a benefit to the people of the South.

What other
good effect has
the war had?

81. Another good effect of the war is, that it has brought the people of the North and the South to understand each other better and respect each other more than they ever did.

How much
did the war cost
the North?

82. The war was very costly, both in treasure and in blood. At its close the North had a debt of nearly three billions of dollars. The finances of the South were utterly ruined.

What of the
South?

Tell about the
loss of life.

83. On the Union side, it is estimated that three hundred thousand men were either killed in battle or died from disease. Four hundred thousand more were crippled or disabled for life. It would be a low estimate to say that on both sides over ONE MILLION OF MEN were either killed or received wounds during the war!

How many
were killed or
wounded on
both sides?

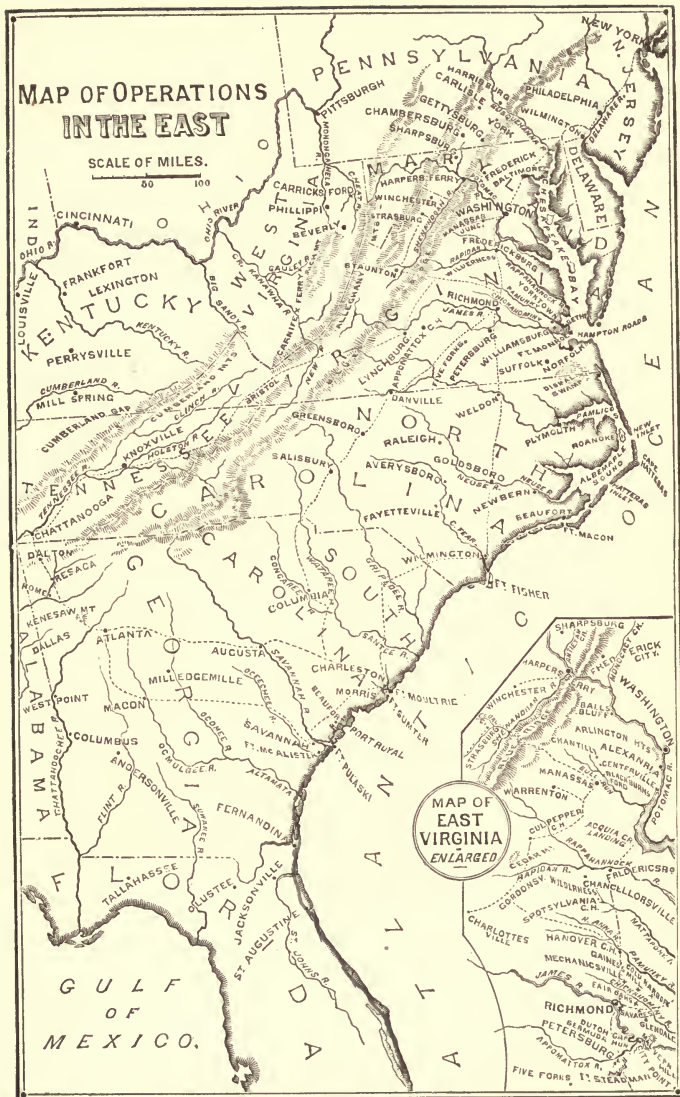
Is the Union
worth what it
cost?

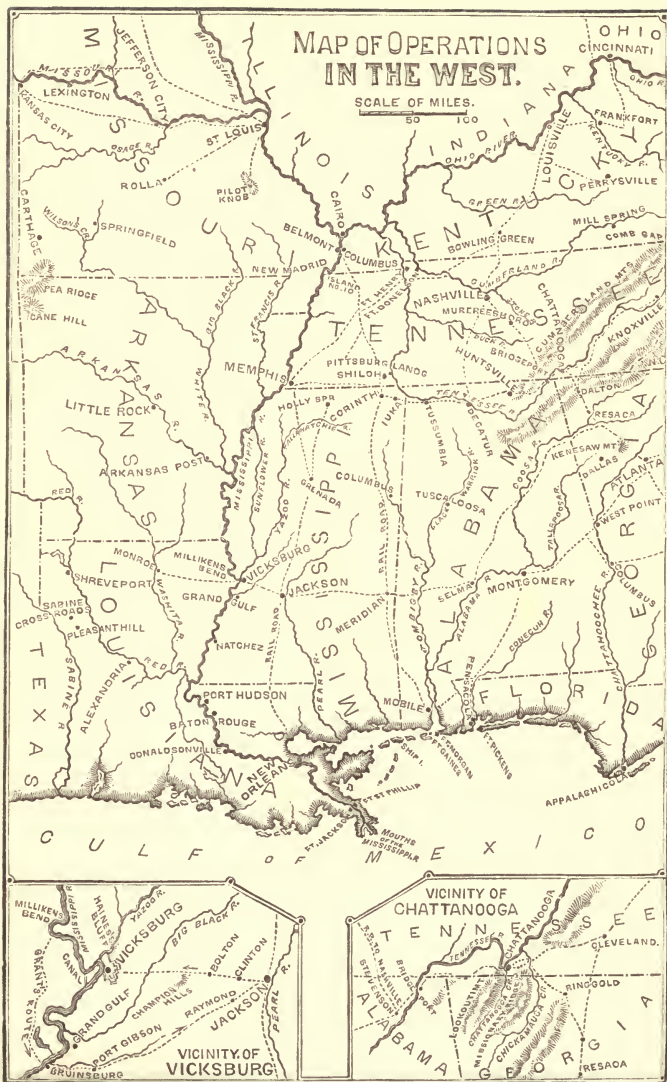
84. But we must remember, that, above all, the war saved the UNION, which is far beyond the price of money or of lives!

MAP OF OPERATIONS IN THE EAST

SCALE OF MILES.

00 100





VIII. A REVIEW LESSON.

1. *Tell when the War of Secession began, how long it lasted, and when it closed.*

It began with the firing on **Fort Sumpter**, in April, 1861, lasted four years, and ended with the surrender of Lee at **Appomattox Court House**, April, 1865.

2. *What was the first important battle?*

The battle of **Bull Run** in Virginia. It was a defeat to the Union army.

3. *What were the most important operations in the West in 1862?*

General Grant captured **Fort Donelson**, — a Union success; fought the battle of **Shiloh**, which was not decisive. General Rosecrans fought the battle of **Murfreesboro'**, — a Union success.

4. *Name the most important naval operation of 1862.*

The opening of the lower Mississippi and the capture of **New Orleans** by Admiral Farragut.

5. *What were the most important operations in the East in 1862?*

McClellan's campaign on the **Peninsula**, against Richmond, which was

not successful; Lee's victories over Pope and invasion of Maryland, terminated by the battle of **Antietam**, which forced Lee to retreat into Virginia. The battle of **Fredericksburg** was fought in the last month of 1862, and was a Confederate victory.

6. *What was the greatest military success in the West in 1863?*

The surrender of **Vicksburg** to General Grant on the 4th of July. This, with the capture of Port Hudson (which followed), resulted in opening the whole of the Mississippi River, and cutting the Confederacy in two.

7. *What was the greatest Union triumph in the East in 1863?*

The battle of **Gettysburg**, fought July 1, 2, and 3.

8. *Why was this battle so important?*

Because the Confederates had invaded the North in strong force, having previously beaten the Union army at Chancellorsville, and, if Lee had been successful at Gettysburg, he could have captured Philadelphia and Washington.

9. *Give an account of the operations in Virginia in 1864.*

In May, General Grant crossed the Rapidan River and attacked the Confederates under Lee. The result was the battle of the **Wilderness**, which was not decisive. Grant then, by a series of "flanking" movements, forced his way down to the James River. In the course of this march several great battles were fought, as **Spottsylvania**, **North Anna**, and **Cold Harbor**. These were attended with great loss of life to the Union army. Grant then crossed the James River and laid siege to **Petersburg** and **Richmond**.

10. *Give an account of Sheridan's campaign in the Shenandoah Valley.*

In September, 1864, Sheridan fought the Confederates under Early at **Winchester**, — a Union victory. A month later, Early attacked the Union army at **Cedar Creek**; at first he was successful; but in the afternoon Sheridan routed Early, and afterwards destroyed that force.

11. *Give an account of the operations in the West in 1864.*

General Sherman advanced from

Chattanooga, and fought General Johnston in several great battles. He forced the Confederates to retreat, and captured **Atlanta**. The Confederate army under Hood then moved north into Tennessee; but General Thomas won a great victory over him at **Nashville**. In the mean time Sherman had marched through Georgia to the sea, at **Savannah**.

12. *Give an account of the campaign that ended the war.*

In February, 1865, General Sherman began to march northward from Savannah. **Charleston** and **Columbia** fell. Sherman advanced through South Carolina and North Carolina, and defeated the small Confederate army in several actions. He reached Raleigh at the end of March. In the mean time, Grant, in April, made an attack on the lines of **Petersburg** and **Richmond**. Lee evacuated these places, and retreated westward. The Union army pursued the Confederates, and Lee surrendered at **Appomattox Court House**, April 9, 1865. Johnston surrendered to Sherman, April 26.

PART V.

ADMINISTRATIONS SINCE THE WAR.

I. JOHNSON'S ADMINISTRATION.

RECONSTRUCTION.



Andrew Johnson.

I. THE Constitution says that when a president dies in office, the vice-president shall take his place. At the time of Lincoln's assassination, Andrew Johnson was Vice-President, and a few hours after the Presi-

What does the Constitution say about a president dying in office?

dent's death, April 15, 1865, Johnson took the oath of office.

Who now became president?

2. President Lincoln lived to see the war ended, but not the Union restored. The great task before our government was now to arrange for bringing back the Southern States to their place in the Union. This was called *Reconstruction*.

What was the great task the government now had to do?

State what the President told the South.

3. President Johnson immediately set about doing this work. He told the Southern States that they must, 1, blot out their decrees of secession; 2, declare void the Confederate debt; and, 3, adopt an amendment to the Constitution (called the Thirteenth Amendment), doing away with slavery forever.

Did the South do these things?

4. In the course of the year 1865, the Southern States did all these things. Slavery was blotted out. And now the South was ready to send representatives to Congress, and become once more a part of the United States.

What difficulty arose?

5. But here a difficulty arose. President Johnson had acted without consulting Congress, which was not in session at the time; and when Congress did meet in December, 1865, there was great dissatisfaction with what he had done.

What was Congress opposed to?

What did Congress want?

6. Congress was not willing that the South should come back on the President's terms. They wanted a Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which should give to the freed negroes certain rights and privileges. Johnson was opposed to this, and the Southern

States would not adopt the Fourteenth Amendment; so they were kept out, and Congress appointed military governors to rule them.

What of Johnson and the South?

7. Between President and Congress there was now a bitter struggle, which lasted two or three years. The policy of Congress at last was carried out. The South did what was required, and in 1868 and 1869 came back into the Union.

Between whom was there now a great struggle?

Which policy was carried out?

IMPEACHMENT OF THE PRESIDENT.

8. The quarrel between Congress and the President led to Johnson's impeachment in 1868. The impeachment of a president means accusing him of breaking the law, and trying him before the Senate. If he is found guilty, he is turned out of office.

What did the quarrel lead to?

What is impeachment?

9. Congress said that Johnson had broken the law by attempting to remove Secretary Stanton from office. After a long trial, the President was acquitted, only one vote more being needed to find him guilty.

Congress said Johnson should be impeached, — why?

State the result.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

10. The relations of the United States with France, with regard to Mexico, was

What question about France arose? Tell what Napoleon had done?

Give an account of what the United States did.

another important question in Johnson's administration. During our war, Napoleon III. sent an army, which defeated the Mexican Republicans, in 1863, and the Archduke Maximilian was made Emperor of Mexico.

11. The United States had to allow this during our war, but at its close they demanded of Napoleon that the French troops should leave Mexico. Napoleon found it best to do this. The Mexicans then rose against Maximilian and his soldiers and conquered them. The end was that Maximilian was shot in June, 1867.

PURCHASE OF ALASKA.

Tell about the purchase of Alaska.

12. By a treaty made in March, 1867, with the Russian government, the United States bought the Territory of Alaska. It is valuable for its fur and fish; the price paid for it was \$ 7,200,000, in gold.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

What triumph of science is mentioned?

13. In the year 1866, science had one of its grandest triumphs in the completion of the Atlantic Cable. It was laid by the steamer Great Eastern, and stretches under the

sea from Valencia Bay, in Ireland, to Heart's Content, in Newfoundland, a distance of eighteen hundred miles. By means of this submarine telegraph, the Old and the New World are brought into instant communication.

Tell about the cable and where it runs.

II. GRANT'S ADMINISTRATION.



Ulysses S. Grant.

I. When the time came to choose a president to take the place of Johnson, the Republicans named as their candidate, General U. S. Grant, and the Democrats put up Horatio Seymour.

Name the candidates for President in 1869.

Grant was elected, and on March 4, 1869, became president.

Who was elected?

2. As General Grant agreed with the Republican party, the dispute between Congress and the President was at an end. Hence both North and South looked forward to a better state of things.

Was there any more quarreling between Congress and the President?

3. One of the most important things during Grant's administration was the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Consti-

What was one important thing in Grant's administration?

What did
the Fifteenth
Amendment
do?

What is said
of the better
state of things
at the South?

What of mat-
ters in the North
and West?

When will the
Republic be a
century old?

Repeat what
is said of the
growth in
States.

In popula-
tion.

In area.

tution (March 30, 1870). By this the negroes were made citizens and voters.

4. Our country now entered upon a period of prosperity, which continues to the present time. The South has been recovering from the wounds of the war. The great Southern products, tobacco, cotton, and sugar, increase with each succeeding year. At the North commerce and manufactures flourish greatly, while in the West vast new fields are opened up to American enterprise.

5. The time is near at hand when we shall celebrate the one-hundredth anniversary of the birthday of the United States. On the 4th of July, 1876, the Republic will have seen a CENTURY of growth.

6. And what a growth it has been! The thirteen stars in our flag have increased to thirty-seven. The three millions of population have swelled to forty millions. The area of settlement, widening beyond the narrow limits of the Atlantic sea-board, has stretched out until it covers the continent from ocean to ocean.

7. To the future progress of our country there seems to be no limit. Our vast resources give to every one a fair chance of success in life. Under the Constitution we have the best government in the world. Our free public schools afford to every child a good education, which is in itself a fortune. Though we must not think that we have no faults as a nation, it may fairly be claimed that no people are more upright, prosperous, and happy than the Americans.

What is said
of the future?

Of our re-
sources?

Our govern-
ment?

Education?

What may
we fairly say
about the Amer-
icans?

8. The grand lesson taught by the history of the United States is *patriotism*, — that is, the love of our country.

What is the
grand lesson of
our history?

Read the ex-
tract from Wal-
ter Scott.



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